THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. NO. 125.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The effort to impeach Judge Reed, of Florida, by the Legislature of that State, has failed, his administration being sustained by two-thirds of the House.

The members of Plymouth congregation have resolved to revise the articles of Faith, having determined that they shall rest upon a broader basis.

Collector Williams, of Dayton, O., has seized a quantity of whisky for non-payment of tax, at Arnold & Dobbins's distillery. They refused to pay the tax for the purpose of testing the legality of the forty-eight hour fermentation rule.

Judge Bedford, of the Court of General Sessions, New York, yesterday denied a motion to transfer the trial of McFarland to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will commence on Monday, March 7th.

Owing to the freight blockade at Chattanooga, no freights for points beyond that city will be taken by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at present.

Ed. Wise, late bookkeeper at Craighead, Brent & Gibson's, Nashville, committed suicide esterday morning by taking laudanum. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. His friends believe he took an overdose unintentionally.

Peter T. Washburne, Governor of Vermont, died at Woodstock yesterday morning.

George W. Wharton, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, died Sunday evening.

Commissioner Delano resumed his official duties yesterday morning.

During a fracas at a house of ill-fame at Canandaigua, N. Y., Friday evening, a young man named Albert Ingersoll received serious injuries from which he died Sunday. Several arrests were made.

Two young men, named Frank Newton and Edward Packard, were drowned while skating on the bay at Toronto, on Sunday.

The residence of Colonel Walton Dwight, at Binghamton, N. Y., recently occupied by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned Sunday morning. Loss $70,000: insurance $24,000.

The stables of Stevens, Deckham & Co., at Lawrence, Mass., with many horses, burned Sunday night, together with fourteen horses. Loss $6,000.

The Virginia Legislature assembles to-day. The Governor's message will declare the opinion that all the offices in the State can be filled, and advise the Legislature to appoint a board to revise some other system of making appointments to fill them until the election can be held. The Governor deprecates the keeping of the hostile party feeling engendered in the campaign, and for himself promises to be a Governor for every citizen in the State irrespective of party or color.

A Salt Lake telegram of yesterday says: In the Legislature Saturday, the woman's suffrage bill passed the House by a vote of 29 to 1. The *News* of that date publishes a long reply to Schuyler Colfax's article on the Mormon question.

Fred Biebusch, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday, by direction of Col. Whitely, of the United States Secret Service. Biebusch has been arrested thirty times within the past sixteen years, and convicted seven times. It is believed there is a strong case against him.

The New Jersey Senate rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of thirteen against eight.

George Ponce, the man who was shot by a policeman in Terre Haute, Ind., a few nights ago, died from the effect of his wound yesterday. The shooting of Ponce was needless, and is regarded as entirely justifiable.

A Utica, N. Y., dispatch says: The forenoon train coming north on the Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Clayville yesterday morning, and two passenger cars seized by Collector Ingrahl, of this town of Paris. A special carrying the President of the road, Lewis Lawrence, and a number of United States Marshal was also seized. The passengers were delayed about two hours, and finally brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River road. The Southern train did not reach Clayville that morning. As to-night's train South was going through Clayville, stones were thrown in it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

In the Kentucky Senate yesterday, a resolution for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was offered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Extension of the Erie Canal.

Annexation of McClure Township to Allegheny City—Bill to Diminish Public Indebtedness—Bills Passed Finally in Senate—Belligerent Rights to Cuba—The Military History.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 7, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—A bill for the extension of Allegheny City, which includes all that part of McClure township, beginning at the Manchester line at or near the car stables, taking for the boundary all south of the railroad track from the Manchester line to Elliott Ward in Allegheny City, to Jack's run, in McClure township.

Also, a bill for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg.

Mr. Warfel—A bill to diminish the public indebtedness, which authorizes the Sinking Fund Commissioners to lend out all money and receive interest from the highest bidder, to be secured by State or United States bonds, and the Commissioners may sell all State securities and buy up the public debt with the proceeds.

Mr. Howard—Validating certain deeds to bar estates entail in Allegheny county.

Passed Finally.

The Senate bill authorizing railroad companies to become lessees passed finally.

Mr. Kerr called up his bill incorporating the Petroleum Railroad Company. Passed finally.

Passed Second Reading.

Mr. White called up his bill relative to attachments. Passed second reading.

Mr. Wherry called up the bill supplement to the act for the entry of liens against unpatented lands, extending the time for the collection of balances. Passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford—Extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company, stating that

WHEREAS, It might benefit Pennsylvania to have the Erie Canal enlarged to pass boats of two hundred tons burthen between Erie and Pittsburgh thereabouts,

Be it enacted, That the charter of the Erie Canal Company is hereby extended from the terminus of the canal at Beaver, north of Beaver to Pittsburgh, with power to construct a canal on either bank of the Ohio river, and locks, dams and such other works as may be to maintain slackwater navigation on the Ohio and such portions of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers as may be necessary to form navigation within the limits of Pittsburgh, of such depth as the United States may order out the locks of the Monongahela navigation, provided that the locks shall not exceed three hundred and fifty feet in length, and seventy-five feet in width; that no tolls shall be charged on boats not using the canal, and the amount for which mortgages may be issued on the canal are increased to six million dollars at seven per cent.

Cuban Belligerency.

By Mr. Bowman—Requesting Congress to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans.

The Military History.

The bill appropriating eight thousand five hundred dollars for the completion of the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers passed finally, cut down to eight thousand dollars.

LIMA, OHIO.

Female Suffrage Entertainments—Democratic Congressman at Home to Exploit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, OHIO, February 7, 1870.

The subject of female enfranchisement was discussed in this city on Saturday evening last by Messrs. West and Kennan, of Bellefontaine. Mr. J. Roland Day, the elocutionist, recited several select poems during the course of the evening. All the *elite* of the place were in attendance. The same entertainment was given on the preceding evening at Sidney to the same gentlemen before a large and intellectual audience. Court adjourned for the occasion. Mr. M. M. Cole, the leader of the woman suffrage movement in Ohio, was present, and also addressed the people.

Hon. Wm. Mungen, M. C., is in town. It is presumed he is trying to explain his vote on the legal-tender bill so his constituents will flush the mouths of the press of the Fifth District, which is seriously inclined to abuse him. No doubt he has satisfied them all that he is as good a Representative as Young, and he will beat all his competitors in the next nominating convention.

Railroad Accident at Plymouth, Ind.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PLYMOUTH, IND., February 7, 1870.

Joseph Edmunds, of Peru, Ind., a brakeman in the employment of the Logansport, Columbus and Zainesville Railroad, had his leg crushed while coupling cars at this place today. He will probably die.

The Great Portable Pipe Organs.

The portable pipe organs manufactured by Feigenmaker & Co., of Buffalo, New York, is better than any instrument of its size I have ever seen, and is far superior to any reed organ in tone, power and general effect. For accompanying voices, it has not been equaled by any reed instrument that has ever been invented.

E. HOFFMAN,
New York Conservatory of Music.
Hoffman & Hale, Opera House, exclusive agents.

Ready Receipts of Winter Wheat Flour.
From Kentucky and Southern Indiana wheat, in barrels and bags, at the Checkered Front.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed—The Law Not Retroactive—State of Georgia Affairs—Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradley, of New Jersey, Nominated to Supreme Bench—Assignment of Army Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1870.

The Legal Tender Decision

The great event of to-day is the decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case. The suit came up from Kentucky on the payment of a note made before the passage of the legal tender act. When the maker went to pay the offered greenbacks, which the bank refused to take. He declined to pay in coin, and was thereupon sued by the bank. The Supreme Court of Kentucky sustained the action, and declared the act in question unconstitutional. This brought the case into the United States Supreme Court, where it has twice been argued, and was to-day finally decided, and again in favor of the bank. Chief Justice Chase read the opinion for himself, and Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field, adding that it was also concurred in by Justice Grier before his resignation. The Court holds, as was stated last night, that the act is unconstitutional in so far as it relates to contracts made after February 23d, 1862, at which date it was signed by the President, but that Congress could not constitutionally make it applicable to contracts entered into prior to that date. The Court, in other words, sustains the act, but declares it is not retroactive. Justice Miller, who has been one of the highest soldiers of the clearest and most forcible decisions ever presented.

Georgia Affairs.

The papers showing what Georgia has done since the passage of the last reconstruction act were presented in both houses of Congress today, and referred for examination. There are about seventy petitions now before the State, Gov. Bullock is on hand with several of his friends, and they ask immediate admission. Capt. Bryant and his friends protest, and say that the Legislature is not in accordance ought to bear further in the matter. Both of the Senators elect are looking around to see what their chances are for getting seats. Gov. Bullock has been to see the President, and he, of course, tells them that he shall stand by what Gen. Terry has done. The scheme of the Bullock party is to elect one Senator to-day and another in two hours, and finally have brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River road. The Southern train did not reach Utica that morning. As to-night's train South was going through Clayville, stones were thrown in it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

In the Kentucky Senate yesterday, a resolution for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was offered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff-for-Revenue Resolutions Tabled by the House.

Proposed Reduction in the Rates of Postage—Comfort for Country Newspapers—The Indian Appropriation Bill—Bill to Encourage the Establishment of Steamship Lines, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. MCDONALD, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported favorably without amendment the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of the United States mails to European and Asiatic ports, for promoting emigration from Europe, and for reducing the rates of European postage.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill with an amendment in substance to the act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill extending the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on commerce, reported without amendment, a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents. It gives to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company exclusive right, for fourteen years, to construct and maintain a submarine cable to Asia, commencing at a point south of Cape San Juan in Washington Territory, and provides for detailing United States vessels to assist in the promotion of the enterprise.

Mr. MORTON presented a resolution of the Georgia Legislature, accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress, by changing its state Constitution, and also ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Mr. Terry remarked that the inquiry had already been directed to be made whether the present Legislature of Georgia was a fully organized body.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the present investigations of the Committee would embrace that question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of the war of 1812, for a change in the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the weight of our TAXation, caused by the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, was so great that in the opinion of the Committee the present law ought not to be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

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Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions for an increase of pensions, and reported a bill to regulate the rates of pensions. The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion even when his constituents were deeply interested, owing to the character and fitness of an applicant.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member from replying in whatever manner he chose to a communication, but only proposed to limit and fix by law in regard to an individual, a member might write in favor.

Mr. SCHURZ believed reform in the civil service desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make appointments from the President to the higher to the lower class of politicians, to the grievance of the public interests.

Mr. HOWARD recognized the extent of existing abuses, but considered the bill of too sweeping character. The appointing power would have to rely upon somebody in the House and Senate. The members of Congress were perhaps best fitted to act as his agents.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to prohibit judicial, military and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from soliciting office for applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the census bill, and the House bill was read a first time, and also the amendment of the Senate committee, a copy of which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to change the schedule and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870, so that they will conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING submitted as a substitute the proposed substitute reported by the Senate Committee, to take the census under the act of 1850.

Mr. SUMNER followed in support of the House bill. He thought the Senate bill was the expense between the two systems was very immaterial.

At 2:30 a message was received from the House, announcing the death of Representative Bingham, of Ohio.

After short addresses by Messrs. THURMAN and CONKLING, the usual resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of iron steam and sailing steamboats and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials used in their construction, and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, to except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege all publications of the Agricultural Bureau within the counties where published.

By Mr. GOZZAM, to allow newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent by the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. DOX, to regulate the uniform railroad gauge in the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to amend the banking act so as to extend the time for suits by or against associations, and for proceeding to set aside the certificates issued.

The following resolutions, offered last Monday by Mr. MARSHALL, came as the next business in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States does not include or embrace any power to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excises for objects or purposes for such purposes as therein indicated, that the tariff laws of any country ought to have regard especially one level to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of another section or to tax or enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unjust and oppressive, unjust to the great body of the American people, and is hostile to the principles upon which they hold the best interest of the country.

Resolved, That the pre-paration of the bill for the modification of the existing tariff laws Congress should confine itself to such duties as will yield a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that duties on articles should be graded with a view to the raising of a maximum of revenue on such articles.

The question was on MR. CRESWELL'S motion to lay the table, which carried, yeas 80, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.			
Ambler,	Hale,	Prosser,	
Ames,	Hamilton, Fla.,	Roots,	
Asper,	Heaton,	Sanford,	
Bailey,	Hefley,	Selkirk,	
Beaman,	Hoar,	Scofield,	
Beatty,	Holmes, C.;	Shellabarger,	
Benton,	Hotchkiss,	Smith, O.	
Bingham,	Ingo,	Smith, Penn.	
Blair,	Kelley, Pa.,	Smith, Vt.	
Boutwell,	Kelley, W. J.,	Starkweather,	
Bowen,	Ketchum,	Stevens,	
Boyer,	Lash,	Stoughton,	
Bundy,	Laffin,	Strickland,	
Burr,	Logan,	Taffe,	
Burroughs,	Lynch,	Thomas,	
Cake,	Maynard,	Trimble,	
Churchill,	McIrvey,	Trumbull,	
Cobb,	McKee,	Van Aken,	
Cobb, Wis.,	Milnes,	Van Horn,	
Corbett,	Moore,	Ward,	
Dawes,	Moore, N. Y.,	Washburne, Wis.,	
Dickey,	Morrill, Me.,	Washburne, Mass	
Dixon,	Myers,	Welker,	
Duval,	Negley,	Wheeler,	
Eggleston,	Nye,	Whittemore,	
Ferris,	Palmer,	Willard,	
Ferry,	Pierce,	Williams, O.,	
Fields,	Poolo,	Wilson, O.	
Gillham,	Poland,	Woodward.	
NAYS.			
Adams,	Gibson,	Pomeroy,	
Aikens,	Golladay,	Reading,	
Arnell,	Griswold,	Sawyer,	
Axtell,	Haight,	Rogers,	
Baker,	Hambleton,	Schumaker,	
Beaty,	Hambleton, Md.,	Shanks, Ind.,	
Begole,	Hanks,	Sherman,	
Benjamin,	Hawkins,	Slocum,	
Biggs,	Hay,	Smythe, Iowa,	
Bird,	Heaton,	Stevenson,	
Booker,	Johnson,	Styles,	
Brooks, N. Y.,	James, Ky.,	Stone,	
Burchard,	Judd,	Sullian,	
Burr,	Julian,	Swann,	
Butler, Tenn.,	Kerr,	Sweeney,	
Cain,	Kitchen,	Trimble,	
Coburn,	Lawrence,	Tyner,	
Cox,	Marshall,	Van Aiken,	
Crebs,	Mayham,	Van Trump,	
Culloom,	McCormick,	Wilson, Miss.,	
Dawes,	Mc rary,	Wells,	
Dickinson,	McGrann,	Wilson,	
Dockery,	McNeely,	Winchester,	
Dox,	Mungen,	Wood,	
Eckelberry,	Orth,	Woodward.	
Eldridge,	Packard, Ind.,		

A motion to reconsider was tabled, yeas 91, nays 80.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of laws relating to rates of postage, making letter postage uniformly three cents, together with additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals issued from the office of publication and delivered to subscribers within the county where published two cent; and one cent for every additional ounce. The second class matter to be free in the county, and the Postmaster General to establish uniform and moderate fees remit.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and briefly explained it. It appropriates $3,688,830, against $6,227,781 last year. The amount estimated for was $5,048,251, being $1,359,421 more than the amount appropriated. The bill was made the special order for Friday.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution directing a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of petitions and bills of a trifling privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, pending against an attempt to suppress public opinion.

Mr. LAFLIN proposed to suspend the rules. Agreed to. The resolution went over as unfinished business, and then after minutes before three, Mr. BINGHAM arose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. MORGAN, BINGHAM and WOODWARD, the resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Woodward, Beatty and Schenck, of Ohio; Winchester, of Kentucky, and Williams, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio, and the House at three o'clock adjourned.

A Denial.

The mills of this city have not advanced the price of flour—had no idea of doing so. The assertion of the kind in Friday's *Chronicle* is simply the usual *bold and false* statement of a dealer in spring wheat flour—only *another advertising* dodge. A remarkable fact now exists. The price of choice winter wheat flour *is as cheap* as the common spring wheat flour of the West. This is principally owing to the enterprise and determination of the *Pittsburgh City Mills*, who have long been furnishing a *pure unbolted* winter wheat flour to the almost entire exclusion from the market of the *adulterated and impure* spring wheat flours of the West. The *grocers everywhere* keep the flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills—every ounce is guaranteed winter wheat.

J. S. LIGGETT & Co.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Letter from Rochefort—He Will Submit to the Sentence of Imprisonment Only When Forced to Do So—New Franco-American Postal Arrangement—British Parliament to Assemble To-Day—Discussion of the Dogma of Infallibility in the Council—The Indo-European Telegraph Lines Completed, &c., &c.

Letter From Rochefort.

PARIS, February 7.—The *Marseillaise*, Henry Rochefort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic letter over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice served upon him, ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the Court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself and that if the Ministers want him, they must come and take him, and furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

New Postal Arrangement.

The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unpaid, as has been stated. Steamers carrying these mails will call at English ports.

PARIS, February 7, Midnight.—The French Postal Administration announces that the postage on unpaid letters from America to France will be eighty centimes under ten grammes.

Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, February 7.—The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the Administration is so overwhelmingly strong, the opposition will be hopeless. The only hope of the latter will be to create a division in the Liberal ranks.

The Council.

ROME, February 7.—The Ecumenical Council will soon deliberate on the opportuneness of a discussion of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Exploration for Darien Canal.

PARIS, February 7.—Gen. Heine left yesterday for Panama, to conduct the exploration for the new Darien Canal company.

Concession to a Cable Company.

Messrs. Thompson and Vanchoate, the agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with the concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

American Enterprise in England.

LONDON, February 7, Midnight.—M. Austin, the representative of a large American shipping company, has concluded the purchase of the Department and Government Dock Yards, and it is specially intended for iron ship building.

Lines Down.

VALENTIA, February 7.—There is a total interruption on the Portugal land lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off.

The Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, February 7.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company has completed their wire line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th instant at the following rates in gold: To Bombay, per ten words, $9 10; twenty words $12 28; to stations west of Calcutta, ten words $9 25; twenty words $14 25; to stations east of Chittagong, ten words $10 25. Every additional ten words or fraction beyond twenty words at the charge of one half the ten word rate. Chittagong is about 92 degrees east longitude.

American Credit Dying in Europe.

The *Times* this morning prints a great portion of an editorial article from the New York *Times* of January 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe because railway stock of 1850.

Mr. SUMNER followed in support of the House bill. He thought the Senate bill was the expense between the two systems was very immaterial.

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The question was on MR. CRESWELL'S motion to lay the table, which carried, yeas 80, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.			
Ambler,	Hale,	Prosser,	
Ames,	Hamilton, Fla.,	Roots,	
Asper,	Heaton,	Sanford,	
Bailey,	Hefley,	Selkirk,	
Beaman,	Hoar,	Scofield,	
Beatty,	Holmes, C.;	Shellabarger,	
Benton,	Hotchkiss,	Smith, O.	
Bingham,	Ingo,	Smith, Penn.	
Blair,	Kelley, Pa.,	Smith, Vt.	
Boutwell,	Kelley, W. J.,	Starkweather,	
Bowen,	Ketchum,	Stevens,	
Boyer,	Lash,	Stoughton,	
Bundy,	Laffin,	Strickland,	
Burr,	Logan,	Taffe,	
Burroughs,	Lynch,	Thomas,	
Cake,	Maynard,	Trimble,	
Churchill,	McIrvey,	Trumbull,	
Cobb,	McKee,	Van Aken,	
Cobb, Wis.,	Milnes,	Van Horn,	
Corbett,	Moore,	Ward,	
Dawes,	Moore, N. Y.,	Washburne, Wis.,	
Dickey,	Morrill, Me.,	Washburne, Mass	
Dixon,	Myers,	Welker,	
Duval,	Negley,	Wheeler,	
Eggleston,	Nye,	Whittemore,	
Ferris,	Palmer,	Willard,	
Ferry,	Pierce,	Williams, O.,	
Fields,	Poolo,	Wilson, O.	
Gillham,	Poland,	Woodward.	
NAYS.			
Adams,	Gibson,	Pomeroy,	
Aikens,	Golladay,	Reading,	
Arnell,	Griswold,	Sawyer,	
Axtell,	Haight,	Rogers,	
Baker,	Hambleton,	Schumaker,	
Beaty,	Hambleton, Md.,	Shanks, Ind.,	
Begole,	Hanks,	Sherman,	
Benjamin,	Hawkins,	Slocum,	
Biggs,	Hay,	Smythe, Iowa,	
Bird,	Heaton,	Stevenson,	
Booker,	Johnson,	Styles,	
Brooks, N. Y.,	James, Ky.,	Stone,	
Burchard,	Judd,	Sullian,	
Burr,	Julian,	Swann,	
Butler, Tenn.,	Kerr,	Sweeney,	
Cain,	Kitchen,	Trimble,	
Coburn,	Lawrence,	Tyner,	
Cox,	Marshall,	Van Aiken,	
Crebs,	Mayham,	Van Trump,	
Culloom,	McCormick,	Wilson, Miss.,	
Dawes,	Mc rary,	Wells,	
Dickinson,	McGrann,	Wilson,	
Dockery,	McNeely,	Winchester,	
Dox,	Mungen,	Wood,	
Eckelberry,	Orth,	Woodward.	
Eldridge,	Packard, Ind.,		

A motion to reconsider was tabled, yeas 91, nays 80.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of laws relating to rates of postage, making letter postage uniformly three cents, together with additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals issued from the office of publication and delivered to subscribers within the county where published two cent; and one cent for every additional ounce. The second class matter to be free in the county, and the Postmaster General to establish uniform and moderate fees remit.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and briefly explained it. It appropriates $3,688,830, against $6,227,781 last year. The amount estimated for was $5,048,251, being $1,359,421 more than the amount appropriated. The bill was made the special order for Friday.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution directing a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of petitions and bills of a trifling privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, pending against an attempt to suppress public opinion.

Mr. LAFLIN proposed to suspend the rules. Agreed to. The resolution went over as unfinished business, and then after minutes before three, Mr. BINGHAM arose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. MORGAN, BINGHAM and WOODWARD, the resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Woodward, Beatty and Schenck, of Ohio; Winchester, of Kentucky, and Williams, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio, and the House at three o'clock adjourned.

A Denial.

The mills of this city have not advanced the price of flour—had no idea of doing so. The assertion of the kind in Friday's *Chronicle* is simply the usual *bold and false* statement of a dealer in spring wheat flour—only *another advertising* dodge. A remarkable fact now exists. The price of choice winter wheat flour *is as cheap* as the common spring wheat flour of the West. This is principally owing to the enterprise and determination of the *Pittsburgh City Mills*, who have long been furnishing a *pure unbolted* winter wheat flour to the almost entire exclusion from the market of the *adulterated and impure* spring wheat flours of the West. The *grocers everywhere* keep the flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills—every ounce is guaranteed winter wheat.

J. S. LIGGETT & Co.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Letter from Rochefort—He Will Submit to the Sentence of Imprisonment Only When Forced to Do So—New Franco-American Postal Arrangement—British Parliament to Assemble To-Day—Discussion of the Dogma of Infallibility in the Council—The Indo-European Telegraph Lines Completed, &c., &c.

Letter From Rochefort.

PARIS, February 7.—The *Marseillaise*, Henry Rochefort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic letter over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice served upon him, ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the Court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself and that if the Ministers want him, they must come and take him, and furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

New Postal Arrangement.

The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unpaid, as has been stated. Steamers carrying these mails will call at English ports.

PARIS, February 7, Midnight.—The French Postal Administration announces that the postage on unpaid letters from America to France will be eighty centimes under ten grammes.

Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, February 7.—The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the Administration is so overwhelmingly strong, the opposition will be hopeless. The only hope of the latter will be to create a division in the Liberal ranks.

The Council.

ROME, February 7.—The Ecumenical Council will soon deliberate on the opportuneness of a discussion of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Exploration for Darien Canal.

PARIS, February 7.—Gen. Heine left yesterday for Panama, to conduct the exploration for the new Darien Canal company.

Concession to a Cable Company.

Messrs. Thompson and Vanchoate, the agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with the concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

American Enterprise in England.

LONDON, February 7, Midnight.—M. Austin, the representative of a large American shipping company, has concluded the purchase of the Department and Government Dock Yards, and it is specially intended for iron ship building.

Lines Down.

VALENTIA, February 7.—There is a total interruption on the Portugal land lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off.

The Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, February 7.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company has completed their wire line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th instant at the following rates in gold: To Bombay, per ten words, $9 10; twenty words $12 28; to stations west of Calcutta, ten words $9 25; twenty words $14 25; to stations east of Chittagong, ten words $10 25. Every additional ten words or fraction beyond twenty words at the charge of one half the ten word rate. Chittagong is about 92 degrees east longitude.

American Credit Dying in Europe.

The *Times* this morning prints a great portion of an editorial article from the New York *Times* of January 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe because railway stock of 1850.

The Rochefort Affair in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, February 7.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Cremieux rose and said he desired to question the Minister concerning the Rochefort affair. M. Ollivier replied that he would not say a word in answer to any question, as he would do his duty. M. Cremieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the Ministers considered their duty he sought to inquire, and that the Chamber should be the judge to which he answered at once. He then made a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of Rochefort as a wrong to his constituents. M. OLLIVIER replied that he had not been asked an interpellation, and after an agitated discussion the Chamber, by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to Ollivier's view. It was expected Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on the floor of the House, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting he proceeded to his office, and up to eight o'clock this evening had not been taken into custody.

Rumors are afloat that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the *Journal Le Public* says there is no foundation for them.

Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, February 7.—Disturbances have occurred at Ajan, near Malega, but they have been suppressed.

France and Germany.

MUNICH, February 7.—The French Minister has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that as personal government is at an end in France, that country will remain a mere spectator of events in Germany.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 7.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾, 1-2 28 80, $5,000 of 5-20s, Illinois Central 89½; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 89½; Great Western 27.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—Bonds active and firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 7.—Bourse flat; rentes 73 francs 27 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11⅝@11¾; sales 10,000 bales.

Flour 19s 6d. Other breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

Linseed cakes £10 15s. Sugar 28s 3d@28s 6d afloat. Sperm oil 86s@85s. Linseed oil dull at 29s 6d. Common Rosin 5s 9d@5s 10d. Tallow 46s@46s 3d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 7.—Cotton quiet at 137 francs afloat.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, February 7.—Petroleum flat at 55½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1870.

HEAVY REVENUE FRAUDS.

The arrest of Augustus A. Stevens, ex-United States Inspector and Gauger, appears to have been made in St. Louis by officers from this city. It is said the frauds perpetrated by Stevens and a number of business men here will aggregate $2,000,000. In one case of 325 barrels of proof spirits, the Government is said to have received only $400, when it was entitled to $20,000. Stevens was brought to New

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Legal Tender act does not sustain its constitutionality as broadly as was first reported. The decision is, that the act is not retroactive, therefore a debt previously contracted cannot be discharged in United States notes. The question as to contracts since the passage of the law, according to present reports, is not touched.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Metropolitan Police act, that "they are unknown to the public, and are selected, not on account of any special fitness to administer the high duties of the position, but to serve the ulterior purposes of the various members of the Legislature." The *Bulletin* expresses the hope that the Governor will insist on important modifications before he signs the bill, although there is a tremendous pressure upon him to approve of it.

WHEN the scandal of selling cadetships was up in the House of Representatives the other day, on Mr. SLOCUM's motion for a committee of inquiry, Mr. SCOFIELD, of this State, remarked that he "had seen in two different newspapers published in the western part of Pennsylvania an intimation that some member of Congress had sold one of these appointments for the sum of $500, which seems to locate the offense, so far as this State is concerned, on the west of the Alleghenies." The question is, to whom does the report refer? Perhaps to some one as much in Northern as Western Pennsylvania.

IS France it is no new thing for journalists and men of letters to receive high political and diplomatic appointments. M. LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST-PARADOL, announced by telegraph as the new French Minister to the United States, has long been distinguished both as an editor and as an author. For some years he was known as one of the most industrious editors (reductors) of the *Journal des Debats*, and his books are numerous. Two of them, viz., his *Eulogium* of BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE and his book on Home Education, were *crowned* by the French Academy. Some of his other works are Outlines of Universal History, on Liberty of Worship in France, and a multitude of political and literary essays, said to be remarkable for liberality of thought and vigor of style.

THE Mississippi bill, which passed the House last week, it was anticipated, would go through the Senate yesterday. A few days delay at the utmost, and the Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted to their seats. Then comes the case of Texas, and that State will be admitted upon the same terms exacted from Virginia and Mississippi, and then there will be an end of military Governors, and the Union will be re-established. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments will clinch the work done; but there may be, during the present session, a general law passed for the enforcement of these amendments, with special reference to Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, where negro equality in the matter of civil and political rights is not yet recognized. These States have progressed very little beyond the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, and a bill from Congress, waking them up, may be looked for.

COUNCILS held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to consider the bill creating a Paid Fire Department, the ordinance to provide for the better keeping of the city funds, and such other business as might be offered. In Common Council, the act was amended and finally approved, an effort to increase the Commission to one member from each ward having failed. In Select Council, the bill was slightly amended, when a resolution was passed referring the whole subject to the Ordinance Committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to report a bill placing all the minor details of the department under the direction of Councils. This prevents any further action for the present, and must considerably delay the measure. Mr. BARTON's ordinance relative to the deposit of the city funds, passed in Common Council some weeks since, was concurred in by Select. A resolution, offered in Common Council, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged ineligibility of W. A. TOMLINSON, Esq., as a member, was laid on the table.

THE report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners treats not only of local interests as affected by railroads, but discusses the general points that vex, not merely railroad managers, but the people at large. The report argues the proposition that great competing lines of railway have proved a failure and an oppression to the local trade and traffic. Competition is either merged in combination, by which railroad rates are increased, or, when close competition does exist, the reduction in through rates is made good by an increase on the local traffic. Thus the people are taxed in their local business by the great lines, in order to meet the competition which reduces through prices. In the local traffic there is of course no competition. The evil pointed out by the Massachusetts Commissioners, we have a tolerably clear conception of in Pittsburgh, in our railroad business both east and west. The remedy suggested in Massachusetts is a singular one. It is to discourage competing lines, but strengthen and consolidate the main ones now in existence. Competition is recognized as oppressive to the internal business of the State, because, while decreasing through charges, it makes the reduction good, or more than good, by increased rates on home business. By the process of strengthening and consolidating existing railroad interests, the commissioners argue, relief could be enforced for the local trade. In brief, they would destroy the system of rate cuts through rates which are only maintained by exactions on the local trade. We all know how it works in this State. The people of the interior are taxed on their local trade to enable the railroad companies to afford low rates between Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the sea board. It is the old process of robbing PETER to pay PAUL. In Massachusetts the Commissioners report that the passenger fares in the State show that the local fares are double those of through passengers. It is a difficult question to meet. The plan suggested in Massachusetts might have been good at the outset of railway building, but we do not see how it can be enforced at this date, when the railroads, through their "vested rights," are masters of the situation.

In the dearth of important news, or for other reasons, the editor of the Cable Telegraph now and then sends us a condensed statement of one or more leading articles of the London journals. It is sometimes difficult to divine why so much importance is thus attached to newspaper opinions or speculations. Not only the *Times*, but the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Spectator*, and other papers are, in this manner, from time to time, honored by the man of the cable. Perhaps it is worth the expense involved to be thus made acquainted with what the *Times* says about us, for however much that paper has declined in influence during the last few years, it is still very widely read, for the completeness of its intelligence; and with whatever distrust its opinions may be received, they are undoubtedly adopted as their own by vast numbers of its readers. We believe it is certainly true that the British man of average information and thinking faculty is more influenced by his daily newspaper than the ordinary American. He does not read so many, and is therefore more impressed by one. The opinion of one person appropriated by multitudes becomes important, and may be worthy of transmission by telegraph. The error, however, is sometimes committed of assuming the sentiments of the London journals to be the sentiments of the Government, or of taking it for granted that the Government will be controlled by them. In the earlier days of the *Times*, much of the power of that paper was due to the fact that by careful inquiry in high quarters, and occasionally by communication from Ministers, it was enabled to express the views of the ruling class. People were often astonished at the accuracy with which it foretold or foreshadowed the action of the government. By following the lead of the opinions certain to become facts, it seemed to guide them; its tone of perfect information and commanding authority was very imposing, and gave it the exceptionally overshadowing influence which it retained as long as it was content to rule by attentive listening and following. At present whatever superiority of weight the paper possesses depends solely upon the completeness of its news arrangements, as in the effectiveness of its writing it is equalled by other London journals.

WE learn by the telegraph that the President has withdrawn from the Senate three of the Indian treaties which have been pending before that body for the last two years. It is understood that the President had already under consideration the propriety of withdrawing the treaties. The most objectionable seems to be that which grants the Osage lands to certain railroad operators, who purchased them from Chiefs claiming to represent the tribe, at a nominal price, and procured during JOHNSON's administration a ratification of their claim by treaty. It has been publicly charged that the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty, and others then high in office were largely interested in the speculation. Aside from the odor of corruption which hangs around these treaties, it seems to us there are principles involved which should lead to their withdrawal or rejection. The public domain to which the Indian title is extinguished, belongs to the people of the United States, and the laws provide in what manner and at what price the people may occupy the land. Congress and the Executive may change the law, or may donate or sell lands to individuals or corporations, but when an Indian Commissioner and the Senate, under cover of the treaty-making power, extinguishes the Indian title and undertakes to hand over the newly acquired country to a speculator or corporation at a price below its value, or at any price, without consulting the representatives of the people in the Lower House, they assume a power which was not intended to be given them, and which should not be allowed.

Again, the laws of the United States distinctly provide "that no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian Nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution." It then goes on to impose penalties and punishment upon any private person who shall attempt, "directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed." Clearly these provisions were meant to preclude the possibility of any party other than the United States getting possession of the Indian lands by purchase. For the Indian Commission, to use the authority of the United States to cover the bargain of private parties, is simply an evasion of the law which the Senate should not tolerate for a moment. It is understood that the Osage Indians are desirous to remove from Kansas, and are willing to sell their lands at a moderate price. The Government should buy them at once, take immediate measures to remove the Indians, and throw open the country to actual settlers and purchasers at the Government price.

MR. BRIGHT, it seems, is incurring some disfavor by manifesting a want of zeal in promoting the progress of the workingmen's party. In a speech a few days ago, he expressed himself decidedly hostile to the principle of class representation. From his remarks it was evident that he does not expect much, if any good result from the election of workingmen to Parliament. He said: The House of Commons requires men who have really studied political questions, and are capable of stating their views in a manner to command attention and respect. It is reasonable to suppose that there are not very many real workingmen in England who would seem to reach that standard in the estimation of so fastidious a body as the House. The theoretical and practical objection entertained by most of them to the established pronunciation of the English language, would by itself be sufficient to neutralize their influence in that assembly. Mr. BRIGHT thinks that all needful reforms will be carried out by the representatives of the voting classes, in accordance with the spirit of the new bill. That working men may obtain all that they need, or ought to have, it is not necessary, he believes, that members of this class should be chosen members of Parliament. All this seems to some very aristocratic, and there are some indications of his becoming unpopular.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad is opposing the Cincinnati Southern Railroad project, by endeavoring to secure a charter from the Kentucky Legislature for the "Newport, Lexington and Chattanooga Railroad," "not to build a road to Chattanooga," but to prevent a competition with the Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, now in operation. The *Gazette* gives this warning for the benefit of the Pennsylvania road:

> Cincinnati has some force at command, and the Pennsylvania Central can not play this game without suffering damage. If the Pennsylvania Company do not call off their dogs, the business men of Cincinnati will declare war against that Company—bitter and unrelenting war. We will not kiss the hand that strikes at our interest. We will fight back; strike at every weak point and strike, too, as a point that is impregnable to free fight—attack. If the Pennsylvania Central sends its men to the Kentucky Legislature to fight Cincinnati, the latter will not hesitate to appeal to the Ohio Legislature and to the Courts, and if there is any equity or justice in the Ten Commandments happen that there was no authority for leasing the Little Miami, if the Pennsylvania Central managers would leave peace, therefore they must remove the marauders, and not seek to maintain a monopoly at our expense.

On the contrary, the *Commercial* is unable to see why the Pennsylvania Central should be regarded as "unfriendly toward Cincinnati interest." It "has not seen anything that leads us to believe that the policy of the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is opposed to the construction of the line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga." The large investments by the Central in Cincinnati property are regarded as proof of the Central's present friendship and security for the future.

A Valuable Publication.

The Bureau, a chronicle of the commerce and manufactures of the Northwest, is a Chicago publication the general character and scope of which is indicated by its title. The feature which especially commends it to public patronage at this time is its entire soundness on the Tariff question. The contents of the number before us in every other respect are interesting and valuable, embracing a variety of subjects, which are handled so as to impart much useful information in the form of statements and statistics relating to the growth and productions of the Northwest and the business world in general. There is also added a very full Financial and Market Review, and classified list of business houses, forming a convenient directory. *The Bureau* is published monthly, is beautifully printed, has an extensive circulation, and is an excellent medium for advertising. The price is $3 a year; single copies 25 cents.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on the question of the right to summarily destroy gambling implements seized by legal process, has decided that the owners of such articles cannot constitutionally be deprived of them without notice, actual or constructive, and an opportunity to be heard, and the court cannot lawfully cause them to be destroyed without giving such reasonable notice to the owner, personally if known, or by advertisement if not known, as circumstances will permit; also that money seized upon such warrant and returned into court is not by any statute made subject to forfeiture.

AN idea of what the liquor trade of the United States amounts to may be gained from the fact that on the 1st of December last there were in bond throughout the country 13,402,545 gallons—enough to make a good-sized lake. And this is exclusive of grape, apple and peach brandy.

REV. F. A. NOBLE, of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, writing to the *Independent*, takes ground in favor of passing the American board, with all its missions, over to the exclusive auspices and control of the Congregational churches, while those Presbyterian churches which have heretofore co-operated with them shall enlist under the banner of the Presbyterian board. He thinks that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to all parties, and while strengthening the hands of the united Presbyterian church, will also stimulate the Congregationalists to renewed energy and enlarged liberality. Evidently the whole subject will demand and receive early and serious attention.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is the subject of a good deal of talk among her subjects just now. It is said to be failing. A London medical journal of the 22d of January states that "the Queen has been suffering repeatedly during the last few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with her rest. Her Majesty has just recovered from a recurrence of the neuralgia attacking the face severely. The attacks have been attributable to disturbance of the nervous system, due to exposure, worry or excitement."

AN Oregon paper describes a new church in its locality thus: "It is as neat and handsome a church edifice as there is in Oregon, thirty-four by sixty feet in size, on a handsome stone foundation, newly finished, painted inside and out, has a finish, plastered, gallery and all, inside, (except only the seats, which are temporary and movable,) with three ornamental 'center pieces' over the kerosene-fed chandeliers, with six side and stand lamps."

IOWA, a State which has not yet completed her twenty-fifth year, has shown a more rapid increase in population than Ohio. When the first census of the State was taken, in 1846, her population was 43,000. In 1860 it was 675,000, and in the late census 1,040,000. In 1865 she harvested 8,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1869, 18,020,-066. An appropriation has already been made for a State University and a State Agricultural College.

Reddy, the Blacksmith, met his peer, and something more, on Wednesday, in the person of a Philadelphia rough, and now lies in one of the New York hospitals in a precarious condition. Hopes of his death are entertained, but such people are hard to kill.

REVIEW OF THE FARMER'S QUESTION.

As Exhibited in the Recent Report of the Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

"Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests, and said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you?" And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him. * * * And forthwith he came to Jesus and said, Hail, Master, and kissed Him." ST. MATTHEW, chap. xxvi.

At the opening of the present Congress, little more than a year since, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. Wells, made to that body a report one of whose especial objects was that of providing to mechanics, laborers and consumers generally, that their condition was being deteriorated by reason of the high prices of food and other necessaries of life. To enable his readers properly to understand the cause of this, if so it really was, it was needed that he should present to them the facts, that the three years prior to the date he had selected for presentation had been most unfavorable for both wheat and corn; that the total produce of the last of these had not greatly exceeded that of 1859; that the waste of war as to cows and cattle had not even yet been repaired; that their total number was still greatly less than it had been at the opening of the war; that high prices of both animal and vegetable food were necessary consequences of the facts thus exhibited; and, that time alone could be required for bringing about a state of things widely different from that which, as he alleged, then existed. For anything of this kind, however, we look in vain to his Report, the essential object of his labor having been that of proving that by means of *protection* and protection *"the rich become richer and the poor poorer."* To that end mere figures, unembarrassed by any such explanation, were greatly preferred; and therefore was it that the people of towns and cities were assured that not only had there been a duplication of the prices paid to the farmer for corn, wheat, eggs and meat, potatoes and turnips, but that the—

> "Average increase in the price of a barrel of wheaten flour throughout the manufacturing States has been, from 1860 to July 1st, 1868, in excess of 90 per cent.; while the increase in the wages of laborers and operatives generally, skilled and unskilled, during the same period, has averaged about 58 per cent. Measured, therefore, by the flour standard, the workman is not as well off in 1867 as he was in 1860, by at least 24 per cent.; or, to state the case differently, the wages which in 1860 purchased one and a half barrels of flour now pay for about one and a quarter barrels."

Admitting, now, that all this had been true, and that laborers in the workshop had really suffered in the manner thus artfully described, is it not clear that laborers in the field must, in a corresponding degree, have profited? That they had so done had been made obviously obvious by the greatly improved condition of the agricultural interest throughout the Union—the mortgages by which farmers had before the war been so heavily burdened having almost entirely disappeared. Of all this, however, the report said not a single word. Why was this? For the reason that better seasons were already giving better crops, those of 1867 and 1868 having been greater by fully 25 per cent. than the average of the three preceding years; the increase thus manifested bringing with it reasons for hoping that the day might not be far distant when low prices for farm products might furnish the Commissioner opportunity for stimulating the men who follow the plough to an union with those who wielded the hammer for a war upon those *greenbacks* to which we had been so largely indebted for power to make the war, and upon that protective tariff to which we now owe our rapidly growing independence. That all this has since been done, and fully done, in the recent Report of this professed advocate of protection, but real British free-trader, shall now be shown.

H. C. CAREY.

PERSONAL.

Prince Arthur, it is said, will make a tour of this State. He has signified his intention of visiting Wheatland, Pa., the home of the late James Buchanan, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Buchanan's niece, will receive him with all the honors. While in Pennsylvania the Prince will probably make the tour of the oil fields, in company with General Cameron, who has invited him to be his guest at Dunbar, the General's country seat, near Harrisburg.

Senator Revels makes quite a sensation on the floor of the Senate. Says a correspondent: On Wednesday Spencer, of Alabama, sat down with Revels, and while making his congratulations, took a full survey of the ladies in the gallery, who were looking down upon the scene, some with pleasure and others with astonishment and horror. Spencer is a great favorite with the ladies. As an officer he said to get fiery little Garrett Davis to allow himself to be led into the presence of Revels for introduction, but the live Kentuckian could not see it; neither could the fascinating McCreery, colleague of Davis, who clings to the old time prejudices with true *ante bellum* tenacity. Revels, during all this time, conducted himself in a manner that left no room for adverse criticism. He was dignified, polite, courteous, and not near so proud as Sumner himself, whose humility is generally recognized.

Henry W. Raymond, son of the late editor of the *Times*, lectured in Brooklyn on Wednesday, on his "Overland Journey and Visit to the Mormons." The lecture was very interesting and sensible. Mr. Raymond said he saw no woman in Utah fifty years of age married to a young woman of sixteen, and no mother of the same age married to his stepdaughter, thirteen years old.

Mr. Richard Grant White puts in this good word for Fisk, Jr.: "In the height of the gold panic, when it might be reasonably supposed that any man who was but moderately interested in the haste, would be entirely and nervously absorbed in his own affairs, Mr. Fisk found time to write a letter to a friend of mine for the sole purpose of serving a woman—a woman old and poor."

A New York letter says: "Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is much handsomer than newspaper accounts have made her. She is tall, stark, queenly; dresses plainly, but richly; enters into conversation readily; is well read and intellectual. She wears no perceptible jewelry save splendid solitaire ear-drops."

A correspondent writing under a recent date from the "Eternal City," says that Pio Nono has become possessed of the idea that all the world is coming back to Rome. Whenever Englishmen converts appear at de Ghetsamene to him, he regards it as the forerunner of the return of all England to the ancient faith. So the few native Americans who regard him as the legitimate successor of St. Peter are representatives in his feeble mind of the whole American people. Of what is actually going on in the world he knows little, and his chief advisers take care that he shall not be disturbed in his self-delusion.

The Excepted Portion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL Dr. Squire's anniversary discourse contains the following:

"They asked the Presbyterians to make an exception with regard to the article on the subject of fatality," &c.

Knowing that many will be anxious to learn at least some part of the doctrine of the article alluded to, a portion of it is here presented for their gratification. See Confession of Faith, chapter 3d:

"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated into everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death."

ECLECTIC.

VIENNA FLOWER SCENTED

GLYCERINE.

For the Cure and Prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. producing no Inflammation of the Skin Upon

the most delicate subject, as is usual with Glycerine ordinarily found in the soaps.

PREPARED BY

ALFRED J. RANKIN,

Practical Pharmacien.

NO. 44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

d*

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant s. tf

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Founders and Manufacturers of

PIT WAGON WHEELS,

WITH

Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attached.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

ja8s Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets,

"OYSTERS."

J. P. AUGER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BRAND.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisements inserted all first-class Papers at owest possible rates. Send for lists.

STATE NEWS.

The fifty-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers will hold its second annual reunion in Mercer, on the 22d inst.

The Shenango Furnace Company, Middlesex, have been improving their furnaces this winter, incurring an outlay of about $40,000. They will be ready for business about the first of March.

The Mercer County Agricultural Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—R. J. McClure; Vice President—A. F. Brown; Secretary—S. Hines; Treasurer—H. B. Hood; Directors—J. C. Cornwall, J. P. McKinley, A. P. Jones, J. Riggs, J. P. Kerr, J. Egbert, E. Davis. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Treasurer of the Erie County Monumental Association reports $4 685 88 on hand, and the monument will be erected during the present year.

It is proposed to convert Brown's Hotel, Erie, into a first-class opera house. The situation of the house is very favorable.

Daniel and Edward Agnew, having wives and children in Philadelphia, who are now in destitute circumstances, a few weeks since married two sisters named Dougherty, in Chester, and have disappeared with their new affinities. The Agnews were employed by a picture and looking-glass dealer to peddle goods in the neighboring towns, and thus became acquainted with Misses Dougherty.

A committee of the Tamaqua Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, is looking up a site for a proposed soldiers' monument which they design erecting. The column is to be twenty feet high, and is expected to cost between two and three thousand dollars. The money for the purpose is said to be nearly all raised.

A few days ago Gabriel B. Eldred, of Susquehanna county, wrote to Governor Geary, stating that the then Prothonotary of the county was 69 line, and asking the appointment to the office when the death actually occurred. The Prothonotary is dead, and his successor has been appointed; Mr. Eldred is not the man.

Geo. B. Delamater, Esq., of Meadville, has donated $1,500 to the First District Public Schools, of that city, the interest of which is to be invested annually in valuable books for the schools. He also donated a complete edition of Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, with annuals—20 volumes in all.

J. Don Cameron, it is said, has fallen heir to one million dollars by the death of his father-in-law, James McCormick, an old and wealthy citizen of Harrisburg.

Petroleum V. Nasby lectured to a large audience at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Thursday, on the "Lords of Creation."

Rev. Robt. Kohler, pastor of the Independent German Reformed Church, in Meadville, died very unexpectedly on Sabbath, 30th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Haas, three and a half miles east of Meadville. Mr. Kohler had been engaged in baptizing some children, and during the ceremony was taken suddenly ill and died in a short time afterward.

An important discovery of iron ore has been made within two miles of Lehighton, Carbon county.

Lancaster county is moving in the matter of making the prison keeper a salaried office, and abolishing the "boarding" system. There, as in Berks, the warden is paid so much per day, or per week for boarding each prisoner, and when the prison is full, it amounts to a large sum.

The Lewistown *Gazette* announces the financial embarrassment of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, (whose works are near that place,) and the appointment of assignees. Rumor has it that the assets will not pay more than twenty per cent. of the liabilities. Among the creditors are a large number of laboring men who must suffer many inconveniences in consequence of being thrown out of employment and not receiving wages due them. It may be, however, that the company provided beforehand for the payment of wages.

Patrick McEvoy, of Lancaster, lately deceased, left an estate worth a million dollars. He bequeathed it principally to his wife's relatives, although he liberally remembered religious institutions and the poor of Lancaster, Philadelphia, and a parish in Ireland.

JEWELRY.

SILVER. SILVER.

Sterling Silver

IN

SPOONS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.

SILVER. SILVER.

WE ARE READY

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Elegant Gold Chains of every description

Beautiful New Jewelry,

Fine Vases,

Toilet Sets, Statuettes,

Sterling Silver and

Silver-plated Ware, &c.

Our Goods and Prices will bear inspection.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Orr & M'Conahy,

NO. 114 FEDERAL STREET,

CORNER OF WATER. ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WINTERHALTER,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Eighteen years with J. M. McFadden & Co., and late with Meyrath & Siedle, Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Chas. Frodsham Watch. tf

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue

Morgan & Co.,

SHIPPERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE

COKE,

From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.

We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

IN THE CITY.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,

Red Lead,

Litharge,

Potters' Lead,

Putty,

Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.

" Linseed Oil, ... 9 "

100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

7ths Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of JOHN MCHARY, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment without delay to

JOHN WALLACE,
WILLIAM RIDDELL,
Administrators.

Pittsburgh, January 31. f

CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,

GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,

RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,

IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.,

For sale by JNO. R. & A. MURDOCH,

Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS

AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Gray & Logan

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

TO

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.

Our Stock is Still

LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

HATS AND CAPS.

Special Notice

IS DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL CLOSING SALE AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

No 105 Market Street,

J. L. Read & Son,

COMMENCING AT THIS DATE.

The entire Stock in the Wholesale and Retail Department will be sold at a

GREAT

REDUCTION,

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Particular attention is invited to the magnificent assortment of

HATS

AND THE GREAT SACRIFICE

IN PRICES,

Of the largest and most attractive line of VELVETS and SATINS to be found in the city.

Birds of Paradise,

Ostrich Plumes, Sea Gulls,

Willow Plumes and

Brazillian Birds,

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

Improvement!

THE PERFECT COMBUSTION

FIRE GRATE.

This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate Bars, which can be attached to any Old or New Grate Basket. IT IS FREE FROM DUST! It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.

REFERENCES:

J. McD. Crossan, Harry Silvis,
Benj. Singerly, Wm. Boyd & Sons,
J. & H. Phillips, A. & S. Wilson,
J. McC. Creighton, Geo. Allen.

COSTS ONLY $2 00.

FOR SALE AT 26 AND 28 ST. CLAIR ST.

State and County Rights for sale. Send for a Circular. Address

G. H. McELEVEY, Patentee,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

CARPETS.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS

REDUCED.

Oliver McClintock & Co.,

Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.

BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,

INGRAIN AND COMMON

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,

AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.

We have the Largest Assortment and make the

LOWEST PRICES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCallum Bros.,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

Druggets,

Drugget Squares,

Oil Cloths,

Matting,

Window Shades.

SLEIGH ROBES, &c

Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIXTY GROSS

GOOD BLACK

Lead Pencils,

AT $1 60.

J. L. Read & Son,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A FIRST-CLASS

Educational Monthly

THE

Pennsylvania School Chronicle

An Educational Monthly, devoted to the interests of the Public Schools.

Contents, January Number.

1. The Normal School and the Teacher.
2. Official Department. State.
3. District Superintendents.
4. County and Borough Superintendents.
5. Offices for County Superintendents.
6. Permanent Certificates Granted.
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12. Indiana County Institute.
13. Allegheny Schools. Reports.
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19. Monthly Report of City Superintendent.
20. Unity Institute.
21. Our Book Table.
22. Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.
23. Institutes. Westmoreland County. Fayette County. Mercer County. Armstrong County.

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SLOAN, KING & CO.,

Booksellers, Stationers and Printers,

96 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Specimen Copies mailed Free.

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Internal Revenue Books.

No. 1.	Distillers' Repairs and Purchase Books,	$7 00
No. 2.	Distillation Book	3 00
No. 3.	Distillers' Vaulting Book	3 00
No. 4.	Storekeepers' Distillery Book	3 00
No. 5.	Rectifiers', Compounders' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Book	3 00
No. 6.	Cigar Manufacturers' Book	3 00
No. 7.	Tobacco Manufacturers' Book	3 00
No. 8.	Leaf Tobacco Dealers' Book	3 00
No. 9.	Brewers' Record of Materials Purchased	1 50
No. 10.	Brewers' Record of Fermented Liquors Made	
No. 11.	Storekeepers' Warehouse Book	3 00

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

101 WOOD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE FIRM OF

RIPLEY & CO.,

Glass Manufacturers, is dissolved by the death of JOHN STRICKEL, one of the late partners.

DANIEL C. RIPLEY,
THOMAS DUNCAN,
JACOB STRICKEL.

NOTICE—THE BUSINESS WILL BE continued under the old name by

D. C. RIPLEY, Sr.,
GEO. DUNCAN, and
JACOB STRICKEL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

Has been dissolved. The busines will be carried on as usual, under the old name of "Sewickley Nurseries," by JAMES WARDROP, who has had the sole control and management of the same for the last three years. THOS. L. SHIELDS,
JAMES WARDROP.

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY January 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual convent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled and continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of L. H. SMITH & CO.

tf LUTHER H. SMITH.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Inferior House Painting tastefully executed.

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BIER. GUSTAVUS ESCH.

HENRY BIER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BELL

AND

Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

BRASS WORK, of every description for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,

Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOW EST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 7, 1870.

There is nothing new to note about the local money market. The week opens with a good supply of loanable means at the various discount places, and a disposition to let out money liberally on good security. The *Financial Chronicle* gives utterance to a sentiment, which, however unpalatable, is none the less forcible and true. It says that a return to the old level of values is not to be effected by the simple return to specie payments. Other elements enter into our present enhanced prices, of which none, however, is more important than that of labor. Hence, as the rates for food and clothing yield, labor must also be forced to yield, and it this is to be resisted by combinations among working men, as appears from present indications, there will be less smooth and easy, but none the less certain. The farmer who is receiving for his grain nearly as much as he received a year ago, cannot pay the same wages he could then pay; he must, therefore, either stop cultivation and the laboring man be deprived of employment, or he must consent to a reduction. The tradesmen, too, the disinfluished profits are compelling them, to reduce expenses. The same principle must also assert itself with skilled labor. Manufacturers cannot always work at a loss. Any one having proper opportunity with the best means will admit these statements of the *Financial Chronicle* with reluctance, but there is no evading their force. There is a fall of prices going steadily on as we approach a specie basis, and wages must participate in it.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '64	118	117¾	118
U. S. Bonds '65	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '65, new	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '67	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '68	118¼	118	118
10-40s	114	114	114
Gold	121	121	120¾

—Railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange were excited and "bullish" at the several calls to-day, and nearly all stocks closed at a sharp advance over Saturday's prices.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 7, 1870.	10 00	11 30	1 45	2 30	3 30
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	193½	194½	193¾	193½	193¾
Erie	24½	24¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Harlem					
Reading	96¾	96¾	97¾	97¾	97
Michigan Central		116½			
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼
Illinois Central		142			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Northwestern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do preferred	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Rock Island	97	97	97¼	97¼	97¼
St. Paul		72	73	73	73
St. Paul preferred		86¾	87½	86¾	87½
Toledo and Wabash		42			
Toledo and Wabash prf		63			
Fort Wayne	93½	96	96	96	
Chicago and Alton		95			
Ohio and Miss.		25½	28	28¼	28¼
Western Union Telegraph		41	41¼	41¼	41¼
Pacific Mail		41	41¼	41¼	41¼
Adams Express		39¾	39¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		20¼	20¼		
American M. U. Express		34	34		
United States Express					
Merchants' Union Express					
Gold	121	120½	121¼	121¼	120¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193¾	193¾		¼
Erie	25¼	25¾	½	
Harlem	30½	30½		¾
Reading	96¾	97	¼	
Michigan Central	116½	116½		
Mich. Southern	85¾	86¼	½	
Illinois Central	142	142		
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾		¼
Chicago and North'n	82¾	82¾		¼
Rock Island	97¼	97¼		
St. Paul	73	73		
Do. preferred	87¾	87½		¼
Tol. and Wabash	42	42		
Do. preferred	63	63		
Fort Wayne	89½	90	¾	
Chicago and Alton	94½	95	½	
Ohio and Miss	28¼	28¼		
Western U. Tel	40¾	41¼	½	
Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼		
Adams Express	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co	34¾	39¾	¼	
American M. U. Ex	37½	37½		
U. S. Express	60	61	1	
Merch. U. Ex				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells or carries on margin any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, February 8, 1870. }

There was very little doing yesterday in this market in oil. Crude was very quiet, and a very moderate inquiry for spot or seller's option February at 13c. The telegrams from nearly all sections of the oil regions report dullness and a declining market. There was one sale, spot, 1,500 bbls, made late Saturday evening at 13c, and another of 1,500 bbls February at 13½. These sales were not before reported. To-day there was a sale of 2,000 bbls seller's option February at 13c.

REFINED OIL.

The market was as quiet as usual for some time past, and prices secure a little weaker, but not changed. Spot is quoted at 29½c, and February at 30c. For lines running from March to August 31c is bid. February and March is quoted at 30c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 7.—Closing on Saturday: Crude in bulk quiet and easier at 16½@16¾c; 5,000 bbls sold on creek, deliverable up to July 5th, at 16½c. Refined a trifle more in buyers favor, with a very dull market at 29½c@30c. Philadelphia refined nominal at 30c. Naphtha dull and lower. Refined standard white 29½@30c. Spot delivery 30½c for February, and 30¾c for February and March.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Market steady. Prime light Ameriean refined 29½c; standard white 30c; crude 16c.

OIL CITY, February 7.—Market extremely quiet and nothing doing to quote; 44 70@47 70 on lower creek; $5 here.

SHAMBURG, Pa., February 7.—Market quiet and prices lower; $1 25 at wells.

TIDIOUTE, February 7.—Quiet and prices lower; $4 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market on upper creek moderately active and nominally $4 65.

NEW YORK, February 7, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet but firm.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., February 7.—Market, firm; offering at $4 65, and inland freight.

NEW YORK, February 7, 2:15 P. M.—Dull and prices nominal.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 7, 12:10 M.—Market steady; $4 95@5 00 on brood gauge cars. Nothing doing and no disposition to operate on either side.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 12:00 M.—Market dull and nothing doing. No oil offering from Pittsburgh, but considerable in lines from New York; quotations are nominal, July and August 30c; March 30½@30¾c; for July and August 31c. Crude 15½@16c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 7, 12:45 P. M.—Market very quiet, $4 75 is the general asking price; buyers offering $4 65@4 75; no sales reported yet.

TITUSVILLE, February 7, 12:20 P. M.—Market dull and nothing doing. No oil offering at $4 60@4 65. No transactions.

FARMS LANDING, February 7, 12:30 A. M.—Selling at from $4 65 to $5 00 on cars; no boats; water too low.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 7, 12: 15 P. M.—Market quiet and declining; prices nominal at $4 90.

TIDIOUTE, February 7, 12 M.—Market quiet at $4 60 to 4 65.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1:15 P. M.—Crude 16½@16¾c; refined, 30¾c asked. Market dull and heavy.

NEW YORK, February 7, 5:33 P. M.—Market very quiet. Crude on spot and 16½@16¾c; refined very quiet. Crude on spot and month 30¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 3 P. M.—Market dull; buyers few and not disposed to take hold at current rates. Early deliveries not wanted above 29½c. Futures from New York are somewhat pressing the market, March to July offering at 31c; February to July 30½c. Pacific Mail.....41¼

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Citizens' Oil Works	400	D Bly & Co	80
Sprague Oil Works	1,000	J Wilkens	80
A B Mills	80	Pennock & B	80
Total			1,015

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 325 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 163 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKay & Bros, 106 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 46 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 260 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro, 576 cases refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Penwell, T, & Co, 20 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....2,016 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 105 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

February 2, 1870.

Fleming & co, 965 bbls refined to Tack Brothers, Greenpoint, N. Y.

Sheep at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

DENISONVILLE, Pa., February 7, 1870.

Eight thousand arrived. Good sold from five and a half to seven cents; a few extras at eight cents. Market brisk and all sold.

J. L. A.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST LIBERTY, MONDAY, February 7, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The run of cattle the past week has not been heavy but equal to the demand, as buyers seemed very cautious about taking hold of any without they could see a little money in them, as they claim they have been doing a good deal of buying and at the same time loosing money for the last few weeks. At the close of the week the cattle were about all sold out, and the feeling to-day was a little better for good cattle of which there was a light run last week. The pens to-day contained nearly the usual amount for sale on Monday, several trains having arrived yesterday and to-day. Buyers, however, will hardly take hold until to-morrow or Wednesday. We quote as follows:

Good to choice steers	$7 25@8 00
Decent to fair steers	6 50@7 00
Mixed lots of all kinds	5 50@6 00
Stock steers (few arriving)	5 00@5 50

HOGS—The run of hogs the past week has been fair and equal to the demand. On Monday of this week the pens were about cleaned out entirely and more hogs were wanted to supply the demand, and they soon came. On Tuesday were middling plenty, and by Wednesday hogs that brought $10 50 a cwt, on Monday, would hardly command $10 00 a cwt, and continued at about that price to the close of the week, and inland drivers at about the same rates that ruled week before last. A considerable number in the pens were held over in hopes of better prices this week. We quote good to choice Philadelphia hogs at $9 75@10 00; New York hogs at $9 50@9 75. The sales up to the time we left the yards to-day were light.

SHEEP.—The receipts have been steady all week, but no large run. Unless it be for very choice which always sell at good prices, there hardly ever being enough of that kind in the market, prices changed all week long as buyers parties complain that they have lost money, both the Western and the Eastern shippers, and prices do not look favorable for any rise this week, as there are too many sheep coming in now. We quote:

Good to choice 90 to 105 lbs sheep	5½@5¾c
Good to choice 80 to 90 lbs sheep	4½@5¼c
Good attractive sheep 70 to 80 lbs	4@4¼c

Other and low grades are entirely nominal in price.

SALES.

The sales of cattle, hogs and sheep reported with prices, were as follows:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	J Wall	27	22,150	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Burns	11	10,750	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Seltzer	1	1,200	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Seltzer	1	1,090	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Seltzer	1	940	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Dean & Hart	7	10,900	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Seltzer	15	17,410	7 20
Holmes, L & G	Mosier	18	19,470	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Urbard	1	910	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Auel	23	31,540	7 25
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	17	20,370	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Kriger	10	10,950	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Keiter	2	2,400	3 00
Holmes, L & G	Keiter	18	20,820	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Seltzer	29	37,150	6 50
Orr & W	Adams	15	15,350	6 00
Orr & W	A Landis	39	41,530	6 12
Orr & W	F Kleman	14	15,100	6 00
C & W Wainer		18	21,800	7 40
Trans'man	Dimm & Co	17	19,560	7 00
J W Patrick	Jas Martin	17	20,380	7 50

SHEEP.

Sold by.	Sold for	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	Mayrider	17	3,400	4 00
Hazlewood & B	Kraus & Haas	32	37,460	7 12
Hazlewood & B	Magruder	8	10,670	6 00
Hazlewood & B	J Henderson	8	9,300	7 25
Hazlewood & B	Henderson	6	7,360	6 85
Hazlewood & B	J Bond-man	1	930	5 25
Hazlewood & B	Porter	11	10,970	6 37
Hazlewood & B	A Porter	6	9,310	5 50
Hazlewood & B	A Porter	1	1,130	5 50
Hazlewood & B	A Porter	1	at	$60 00
Hazlewood & B	Bond-man	1	1,170	5 50
Hazlewood & B	H Rose	2	2,330	4 50
Hazlewood & B	J W Fairall	17	20,400	7 25
Hazlewood & B	J W Fairall	7	7,910	5 25
Hazlewood & B	J W Fairall	1	930	5 00
Hazlewood & B	J W Fairall	1	930	5 00
Hedges & T	W C Malcolm	4	3,700	7 62
Hedges & T	W C Malcolm	8	9,210	6 00
Hedges & T	W C Malcolm	8	8,100	6 00
Hedges & T	Wm J King	1	1,200	5 00
Hedges & T	Wm J King	2	2,300	5 00
Hedges & T	Wm J King	2	2,360	6 00
Hedges & T	Ed Scott	2	2,340	6 00
Hedges & T	Blue & Mills	1	1,040	4 50
Hedges & T	Blue & Mills	1	1,000	4 50
Hedges & T	J Crawford	20	22,570	7 15
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,300	7 00
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	65	72,700	7 40
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	1	720	7 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	Beach & J	58	56,270	7 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,040	7 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,010	7 00
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	62	62,850	7 12
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	15	15,370	7 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	C Brenneman	18	18,570	6 62
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6 00
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6 00
Hedges & T	John Hunt	2	2,030	5 75
Hedges & T	John Hunt	2	2,030	5 75
Hedges & T	J Vannatta	17	18,580	7 12
Hedges & T	Trautman & Co	3	3,040	6 00
Hedges & T	Trautman & Co	2	1,760	5 75
Hedges & T	Hellman & F	15	16,980	7 00
Hedges & T	S Hoffman	15	19,110	6 50
Hedges & T	D W Brennan	17	19,775	7 00

HOGS.

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & W	H Imhoff & Co	90	19,070	10 15
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	101	18,930	9 62
Orr & W	Gilchrist & Co	101	20,160	9 62
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	79	20,170	10 00
Orr & W	Imhoff	100	20,900	10 00
Orr & W	W Hedges	79	12,350	9 62
Orr & W	W Hedges	79	12,350	9 62
Orr & W	Ed Smith	75	16,270	8 50
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	69	7,140	9 50
Orr & W	A Watson	59	12,350	9 62
Orr & W	Wm Wilhelm	57	14,950	9 25
Orr & W	Imhoff	100	21,000	10 00
Orr & W	W Hedges	81	13,120	9 25
Orr & W	Ed Scott	100	20,000	10 00
Orr & W	W Wilhelm	3	870	9 62
Orr & W	Gilbert & Co	50	10,000	9 25
Orr & W	Noeter & B	25	6,170	9 50
Orr & W	Voeter & B	20	5,000	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	46	14,260	10 15
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	53	16,430	10 15
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	53	12,310	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	53	12,350	9 15
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	74	24,620	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	109	22,930	10 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	81	12,630	9 87
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	114	35,620	10 15
Holmes, L & G	Auel & M	6	2,150	7 85
Holmes, L & G	Wainer	19	11,700	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	179	43,900	9 85
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist	130	31,200	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	45	11,270	9 55
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	50	12,500	9 55
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	87	25,430	9 85
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	11	3,040	9 87
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	11	3,040	9 87
Holmes, L & G	R Smith	97	14,350	8 75
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	115	29,670	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	149	49,480	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	45	11,250	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	45	11,250	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Hedges	20	3,600	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	48	13,760	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & Co	90	23,400	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Wilhelm	50	12,850	9 10

Bought in, or From whom. No. Weight. Price.

Imhoff & Co	M Dalson	38	14,445	$10 25
Imhoff & Co	H Henderson	25	10,250	10 25
Imhoff & Co	A Watson	59	15,300	10 15
Imhoff & Co	Wm Wilhelm	124	30,380	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co	74	24,420	10 50
Imhoff & Co	W A Griffith	76	22,230	10 10
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	114	24,420	10 50
Imhoff & Co	Orr & W	79	24,560	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	36	10,800	9 75
Imhoff & Co	T Robison	80	20,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Robison & Co	80	20,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co	179	46,960	9 85
Imhoff & Co	M Mintz	77	19,969	9 75
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	98	18,270	9 90
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	17	4,760	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	11	2,040	9 87
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	77	23,010	10 00
Voeter & B	W A White	97	25,480	10 00
Voeter & B	H L & Co	48	12,010	10 15
Voeter & B	H L & Co	53	12,080	10 00
Voeter & B	H L & Co	114	29,640	10 15
Voeter & B	H L & Co	114	29,820	10 15
Voeter & B	H Porter	53	12,460	9 50
Voeter & B	H Porter	53	12,460	9 50
Voeter & B	Hedges & T	102	19,380	9 90
Voeter & B	Smith & Blue	12	4,480	9 75
Voeter & B	Orr & Williams	25	6,370	10 00
Voeter & B	Orr & Williams	79	19,750	10 10
Voeter & B	H Imes, L & Co	38	13,680	10 00
Voeter & B	W A White	97	25,480	10 00
Voeter & B	Orr & Williams	17	3,910	9 50

SHEEP.

Sold by.	Sold for	No.	Weight.	Price.	Total.
Gilchrist & Co		224	66,900	$10 25	$6,863 61
Gilchrist & Co		6	1,800	10 10	181 80
Gilchrist & Co		25	8,120	10 10	820 12
Gilchrist & Co		48	14,190	10 10	1,434 07
Gilchrist & Co		48	14,190	9 85	1,396 97
Gilchrist & Co		151	48,090	9 50	4,568 54
Gilchrist & Co		22	6,600	9 50	627 00
Gilchrist & Co		79	23,290	10 15	2,361 93
Gilchrist & Co		79	23,290	10 15	2,361 93
Gilchrist & Co		206	66,710	10 00	5,903 86

HOGS.

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	W C Malcolm	21	6,670	9 50
Hedges & T	D Lockhart	19	11,770	9 25
Hedges & T	John McKee	35	7,240	9 65
Hedges & T	John McKee	13	2,760	9 50
Hedges & T	Geo Stemer	38	8,250	9 40
Hedges & T	R Stemer	42	8,750	9 50
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	65	12,700	9 37
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	70	13,950	9 50
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	1	210	7 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	Beach & J	58	16,270	9 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,040	7 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,010	7 00
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	62	16,850	9 12
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	15	4,370	9 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	C Brenneman	18	18,570	6 62
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6 00
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6 00
Hedges & T	John Hunt	2	2,030	5 75
Hedges & T	John Hunt	2	2,030	5 75
Hedges & T	J Vannatta	17	18,580	7 12
Hedges & T	Trautman & Co	3	3,040	6 00
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HOGS.

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Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	101	18,930	9 62
Orr & W	Gilchrist & Co	101	20,160	9 62
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	79	20,170	10 00
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	100	20,900	10 00
Orr & W	W Hedges	79	12,350	9 62
Orr & W	W Hedges	79	12,350	9 62
Orr & W	Ed Smith	75	16,270	8 50
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	69	7,140	9 50
Orr & W	Wm Wilhelm	57	14,950	9 25
Orr & W	Imhoff	100	21,000	10 00
Orr & W	W Hedges	81	13,120	9 25
Orr & W	Ed Scott	100	20,000	10 00
Orr & W	W Wilhelm	3	870	9 62
Orr & W	Gilbert & Co	50	10,000	9 25
Orr & W	Noeter & B	25	6,170	9 50
Orr & W	Voeter & B	20	5,000	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	46	14,260	10 15
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	53	12,310	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	53	12,350	9 15
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	74	24,620	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	109	22,930	10 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	81	12,630	9 87
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	114	35,620	10 15
Holmes, L & G	Auel & M	6	2,150	7 85
Holmes, L & G	Wainer	19	11,700	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	179	43,900	9 85
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist	130	31,200	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	45	11,270	9 55
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	50	12,500	9 55
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	87	25,430	9 85
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	11	3,040	9 87
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	11	3,040	9 87
Holmes, L & G	R Smith	97	14,350	8 75
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	115	29,670	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	149	49,480	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	45	11,250	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	45	11,250	9 62
Holmes, L & G	Hedges	20	3,600	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	48	13,760	10 00
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Imhoff & Co	Orr & W	79	24,560	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	36	10,800	9 75
Imhoff & Co	T Robison	80	20,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Robison & Co	80	20,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co	179	46,960	9 85
Imhoff & Co	M Mintz	77	19,969	9 75
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	98	18,270	9 90
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	17	4,760	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	11	2,040	9 87
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & Co	77	23,010	10 00
Voeter & B	W A White	97	25,480	10 00
Voeter & B	H L & Co	48	12,010	10 15
Voeter & B	H L & Co	53	12,080	10 00
Voeter & B	H L & Co	114	29,640	10 15
Voeter & B	H L & Co	114	29,820	10 15
Voeter & B	H Porter	53	12,460	9 50
Voeter & B	H Porter	53	12,460	9 50
Voeter & B	Hedges & T	102	19,380	9 90
Voeter & B	Smith & Blue	12	4,480	9 75
Voeter & B	Orr & Williams	25	6,370	10 00
Voeter & B	Orr & Williams	79	19,750	10 10
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Gilchrist & Co		48	14,190	9 85	1,396 97
Gilchrist & Co		151	48,090	9 50	4,568 54
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Hedges & T	Shafford & J	70	13,950	9 50
Hedges & T	Shafford & J	1	210	7 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	Beach & J	58	16,270	9 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,040	7 00
Hedges & T	Ira Reeves	1	1,010	7 00
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	62	16,850	9 12
Hedges & T	Beach & Co	15	4,370	9 00
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	John J Adams	1	1,080	6 75
Hedges & T	C Brenneman	18	18,570	6 62
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6 00
Hedges & T	Wm Clark	2	2,260	6

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Post-Office for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Ayer & Co., Dr. J. C., Lowell, Mass.	3
Bibler Moses Washington, Pa.	3
Connel Peter, Sairsville, Pa.	3
Dalton Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Donald Leonard, Remington, Pa.	3
Grubb R., Burlington, N. J.	3
Klingelsmith Maria, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Robinson Keeler, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Sharroe Z. W., Freeman's Landing, Ga.	3
McCoy Anna, Baltimore, Md.	3
McFarran S. J., Detroit, Mich.	3
McKean Liddie, Youngstown, Md.	3
Walton Leagh, Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Waron H. H., Upper St. Clair, Pa.	3
Wemert Jacob, New Albany, Ind.	3
Wilson M. F., Carrick, Pa.	3
Comstock, J. C., Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
Cunningham, David H., Perrysville, Pa.	3
Detwiler, Mrs. E. P., Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Lewood, George, Buchanan, Pa.	3
Stevensen, Samuel, Waverly, Pa.	3
Wenzel, John, New York.	3
White, Rev. Alex. W., Sparta, Pa.	3

Omitted.

A large amount of local news prepared for this morning's issue is crowded out for want of room.

A RARE CHANCE.—Persons desiring to obtain a good engine and boiler upon very low terms are referred to the advertisement in another column.

MOORHEAD SCHOOL.—The final exhibition by the pupils of the Moorhead Public Schools, Eleventh ward, will be given this evening. The exhibition cannot fail to prove of interest every parent and school in the city.

THE PLYMOUTH FAIR.—The attractions at City Hall are of such a character that it should be thronged in the day as well as evening. It is a very agreeable place to spend an hour in. A fine buck wagon is to be raffled at the Fair to the marksman making the best string pease in nine shots. Here is an op portunity for our first-class shots to get a handsome turn-out very cheaply.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY TABLEAUX.—The Turners will give their second exhibition of tableaux vivants, representing Scripture history, from the celebrated drawings of the great artist, Gustave Dore, at Turner Hall, Sixth Avenue, Saturday evening. These tableaux are artistically arranged and presented, and deserve the most liberal patronage. See programme in another column.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.—Mrs. Ida Biedermann will give a grand musical soiree in Lafayette Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 2d, which we feel assured will be a very pleasing affair. Mrs. Biedermann will be assisted by some of the best musical talent in the city, consequently the concert will merit the liberal support of all who appreciate our resident talent. Tickets are now for sale at Mellor & Hoene's 59 Fifth street avenue.

SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday night, while services were being conducted in St. John's Episcopal Church, a festoon of evergreens, with which the church was decorated on Christmas, and which had not been removed, came in contact with a gas jet. In an instant a flame of fire shot up towards the roof, creating an intense excitement for a few moments among the congregation. Mr. Lynch pulled it down to the floor, and extinguished the fire. No damage was done.

THE Oriental Giant made his first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience yesterday at Burnell's Museum, and the crowds attracted to this popular place of amusement by the news of his advent were rewarded in the expressions of surprise and wonder. An interview of half an hour developed the facts of his being a great giant, but also a great traveler, and possessed of remarkable conversational powers. His recitation of his experience in the Turkish army is very interesting and void of egotism. He is a tall giant, a great man and a good one. Call on him and have a good square oriental talk with him.

OBITUARY.—James C. Cummins, Esq., an old and well known citizen, died at his residence in the Eighth ward on Saturday, aged seventy-three years. Squire Cummins, as he was familiarly known, was a printer by profession, at which he was employed in this city for a number of years. Subsequently he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Pitt township, and after that part of the township in which he resided was constituted the Sixth ward of the city, he was elected an Alderman. He was during the latter years of his life engaged in real estate business. Squire Cummins was a just man in every relation of life, and very popular with all who knew him.

Important to Persons About to Build.

We would call the attention of parties about to build to the fact that G. C. Monahan, architect, has opened an office at No. 59 in the new block in Virgin alley. Mr. Dunlap, where he is prepared to make designs, plans, specifications and estimates of country and city residences, business houses, public buildings, mills, factories, &c., when new and remodeling. His designs and plans are models of neatness; his specifications are clear and explicit, and estimates reliable. He will guarantee his work not to exceed the estimate given, which is quite a satisfactory basis for one about to build, as there are much too low, thus causing men to undertake more than they can afford to accomplish. Mr. Monahan has had many years' experience, and would mention that he served a thorough apprenticeship at carpenter work, which is the principal part of the house-building trade, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of construction. By this course he obtained a practical knowledge of building. He was associated as builder's clerk by Mr. Thomas Boyd, and has been in the cities, where, assisting in the examination of plans and the taking of estimates, he acquired a knowledge of the value of work which, but few have an opportunity, except those who take the contracts. He then became a student of architecture under one of our most successful architects, Mr. J. W. Kerr, under whose practical teaching he acquired an extensive knowledge of substantial architecture, which is what we most need in Pittsburgh. And now feeling confident of his capability, he places his services at the command of the discriminating public, hoping for a share of the patronage which our business men have to bestow. We know him to be worthy, and anticipate that he will be successful.

ALDERMEN TAKE NOTICE.

Return Your Informations and Save Prosecution.

There is a very plain act of Assembly, requiring aldermen and police magistrates to return all informations to the District Attorney, at least ten days before the beginning of each term of the Quarter Sessions, that bills of indictment may be prepared for the action of the Grand Jury. Many of those sworn constables of the law pay no more attention to this act than if it were so much blank paper, and hold on to the informations until such time as it may suit their convenience or interest to return them. They have various excuses to offer to those who come after to wish to accommodate prosecutors; in others to benefit defendants; sometimes to be able to "compromise" for a consideration, and others to "compound" when the cases are sufficiently "seasoned by age" for that purpose. The Courts understand the game thoroughly, and have instructed the District Attorney to make an example of a few of these delinquent administrators of the criminal law, by the following is the official notice of the District Attorney:

In compliance with instructions received from the Court, I hereby notify Aldermen and Justices of the Peace that all informations must be returned to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions before the first day of February, 1870, in accordance with law, otherwise indictments will be prepared and presented them for misdemeanor, &c.

A. L. PEARSON, District Attorney.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Proposed Removal From the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to the Marine Hospital.

The Soldiers' Home for Western Pennsylvania, which has been maintained for some years past in Western Pennsylvania Hospital building, in the Twelfth ward, and supported out of the generous fund set apart for that purpose by the memorable Sanitary Fair of 1864, will, it is probable, soon be removed to the Marine Hospital, below Manchester. The Home now contains eighty-eight sick and wounded soldiers, and is open to all who may have been disabled in the service.

The rent now in charge of the managers is $180,000, and the interest is just about sufficient to maintain the men comfortably. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital building is too large for the purpose, and only one-half of it is used. Negotiations are now pending with the United States authorities for the use of the Marine Hospital building for the Soldiers' Home, and if the arrangements are satisfactorily made the men will all be transferred to that place, and the old Hospital building turned over to the managers of the Hazelwood Hospital. Very few patients are kept in the Marine Hospital, not exceeding an average of fifteen or twenty, and these cost the government about two dollars per day each. The proposition is to take all the government patients, in connection with the soldiers, and place them under the present management of the Home. The United States will pay the cost of keeping its own patients, while the managers of the Home will defray all other expenses. This is the proposition, as it has been stated to us.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Judges and the Commissioners as a License Board.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we published the proposed act restoring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the power to grant and revoke licenses to sell liquors in Allegheny county, and taking the business entirely out of the hands of the Commissioners. A friend, who has the trouble to look at the record, informs us that the number of licenses has *quadrupled* since the passage of the act conferring the powers upon the Commissioners. The whole number of licenses which had been granted during the year previous to the change, was *five hundred*. Last year there was about *two thousand* licensed houses in the county. This is running up with fearful rapidity—an increase of about fifteen hundred grog-shops in three years—and will fearfully account for the great increase in crime, the swelling of our police force from fifty to one hundred and twenty-eight men, and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation. It is a lamentable fact that almost every man (or woman) who wishes to engage in the retailing of whisky, can get a license from our County Commissioners. There is no judgment or discretion used. Those who have habitually violated the law by selling on Sunday, to minors, and to intemperate persons, are as high in favor of the Commissioners as the most eligible hotel or restaurant keeper. A violation of the license law should work a forfeiture of the license, but who ever heard of the Commissioners revoking a single license?

The Judges do not desire to have this duty again placed in their hands, but that they will discharge it more faithfully and more wisely than the present Board, (should the law be passed,) and no one doubts for a moment. We shall, in that event, expect to see the number of licensed houses reduced at least two-thirds the first year, and the more stringent regulations which the Judges might properly make, the much number in the county might be limited to two or three hundred. Anything that will check the present free flow of rum, will be hailed as a blessing by all right thinking men; and whether the Judges are to have the power or not, by all means let it be placed in hands other than those that now control it.

CALL AND SEE the magnificent rosewood piano for sale at a bargain, at 70 Smithfield street.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston.

Meeting of Citizens at Board of Trade Rooms—Informal Addresses Relative to the Project—Resolutions, &c., &c.

A public meeting was held yesterday afternoon, in the Board of Trade rooms, on Wood street, for the purpose of considering the project for the construction of the proposed road up the Monongahela Valley. There was a fair attendance, but not so large as might be expected from the importance of the meeting. Governor Stevenson and Hon. Wm. Price, of West Virginia, and others were expected to be present to address the meeting, but owing to other important business they could not attend.

The meeting was organized by calling George H. Thurston, Esq., to the chair, and electing Josiah King, B. F. Jones, J. F. Dravo, John C. Risher, and Dr. Samuel Rea as Vice Presidents. The reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

The President stated that he had called this meeting, at the request of a number of our prominent citizens, for the purpose of considering the necessity and importance of constructing a railroad from this city to Charleston, via the Monongahela valley. This is called a Board of Trade meeting, but the citizens generally were also invited, not only to be present, but to participate in the proceedings. At the time of the call it was expected that Governor Stevenson, of West Virginia, and several other gentlemen would be present, to address the meeting, but other pressing engagements prevented them being present. The absence of these gentlemen, however, need not prevent this meeting from taking some action in a matter of so vital importance to Pittsburgh. The meeting was to have been addressed by these gentlemen, and also by Gen. Moorhead, all of whom are familiar with the country to be overrun by the railroad, and also the facilities of this route, and the advantages which this road would derive by its construction. It is not necessary for me to speak of the necessity of such a railroad. You all know the necessity of having another line, if there is anything that Pittsburgh stands in need of, it is to have a closer connection with the South. We would have a connection for the Southern Railroads by the proposed route. Two hundred and eighty miles would put us in a complete connection with these Southern railroads, by which our products would be disseminated through the South. Gen. Moorhead being present, the chairman now called upon him to address the meeting.

REMARKS OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

Gen. Moorhead, President of the Monongahela Navigation Company, remarked that he had seen his name announced in the papers, as being one of the speakers appointed for this occasion. He said that he had not been consulted in the matter, and therefore did not attend for the purpose of addressing the meeting. He was willing to respond to any call that might be made upon him, but was now unprepared to speak, as he did not know the subject of the meeting until he saw it advertised in the papers.

The General remarked here, that all he wished to say was, that he was in favor of the construction of the proposed railroad. There has been a rumor that he was opposed to it, but this was not the case. The Monongahela Navigation Company wanted to see the road built, and this he stated in his last report. It is a matter of the most important kind to the manufacturers of this city to have an outlet, and when the interest was absorbed the fund was converted into bonds. The amount is now $2,000, as originally bequeathed, there is now in the hands of the trustees $3,000 in bonds, and the coupons of the bonds are clipped once a year and sold. The proceeds are applied to the purchase of bread and potatoes for the poor. This is the last Mr. McAuley will say in connection with it, as he intends to remain in Councils no longer than this year.

The PRESIDENT then announced the object of the meeting, and requested Mr. KIRK to SCULLY to the Chair, saying that he did not feel that it is my duty to speak on this occasion. As a Pittsburgher, identified with its interests, I must say that the project of such a railroad, I have regarded as one of vital importance to Pittsburgh. The construction of any railroad opens up to us large and rich resources, and if we can reach and find a direct channel of commerce, the iron region of the lakes, and the iron region of Tennessee must make Pittsburgh the great central depot of our manufactories. I have the consolation of enjoying the fruits of the Erie canal, and this proposed southern railroad meeting here at Pittsburgh, will contribute a mighty influence to Pittsburgh supremacy. It is very clear to all who have given the subject any investigation, that Pittsburgh must not and must put forth gigantic efforts to maintain her supremacy, owing to the discoveries which have been made of iron and all kinds of mineral ores in different parts of our country, it will require vigilance on the part of our citizens, to maintain her present supremacy as a manufacturing city. Other cities will come in competition and if we do not make strenuous efforts they will rival us. I therefore think that Pittsburgh will open up to us the markets of the South for our manufactures, and will furnish us with the raw material we need here for the manufacture of iron, &c. It will be to us a direct source of great value and importance there is no doubt. If Pittsburgh can ensure the enlargement of the canal, and the speedy construction of this contemplated railroad, her future is secure beyond all contingency, and hereafter, if other railroads are to be built, Pittsburgh must be the point to which they come because it will not be of so great importance as this one. Pittsburgh, like Chicago, will become a point which railroads will seek a connection. It seems to me that every citizen of Pittsburgh should feel a deep interest in the construction of this railroad. I indeed will dwell on the subject, as I have not opened up to us. It will give us a direct connection, an air-line connection with the vast agricultural districts of the canal, and this is all those markets for the products of Pittsburgh manufacture, therefore I need not explain this meeting. Every one who has given the subject attention must be convinced of its importance.

J. S. Brown stated that as there were quite a number present who were acquainted with the views of those at present composing the Board, as to what progress they have made as to what steps they contemplate taking, and what they desire from the citizens at large, a brief statement of such facts would be interesting.

R. F. Jones, President of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, in behalf of the officers of the road, said that the statistics are not yet prepared. When they are prepared they will be brought before the citizens at a future meeting. At that meeting the officers of the road will have all the information necessary for the people, and the necessary legislation will be sought.

Mr. Josiah King being called upon to speak on the subject, said he was quite unprepared, having no figures or official facts. He had opinions on the general subject of this or other improvements in contemplation. The Monongahela Railroad was one that was, in either city on the continent but Pittsburgh, having like relationship to the route, only it have failed to make years ago. It would effect a free communication with the whole system of Southern railways, and traverse a route exceedingly rich in minerals and abounding in fine timber. It would open up a large region for the products of our manufactories, and prove a boundless source of supplies of raw material. He regretted that so few were present, but was glad to see some of the right sort, and to believe that such meetings as these would stir up others and quickly make sure the success of this very important project.

George H. Anderson, Esq., was the next speaker, and after dwelling at considerable length on the great importance of the railway artery pledged on the part of the city, remarked that he was mistaken in Pittsburgh enterprise and generosity, a hearty co-operation in the movement.

RESOLUTIONS.

J. G. Seibenck, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company is now before the Legislature of Penn'a, asking for the passage of certain acts, the citizens of Pittsburgh, the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, &c., assembled in public meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms of the city of Pittsburgh, hereby—

Resolved, That the construction of a railway up the valley of the Monongahela river from the Pittsburgh terminus to the Virginia State line, is of very great importance to the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and the country adjacent thereto, and that the early completion of said railroad, much beyond the ordinary requirements of railroad enterprises, is urgently needed, and worthy of such aid as may be asked by the friends of the proposed railroad.

Captain W. W. Martin then addressed the meeting, and also spoke of the advantages this city would derive from the construction of the proposed road. He then moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair, and to be reported at a subsequent meeting for adoption.

Mr. T. J. Houston then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed as read, and that Messrs. Josiah King and J. F. Dravo be appointed members, to forward copies thereof to the Governors of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The first case taken up was that of Com. ex rel. Alvise Hoffman vs. Anton Hoffman. This was an inquiry concerning the sanity of the defendant. The jury found the defendant to be a lunatic and his legal residence in Reserve township.

George Metzgar vs. Michael McGill: This was an action on an appeal. Jury out.

A. Campbell vs. Eliza Duggen owner and D. B. Williams, contractor. Action on mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $139 01.

A. Campbell vs. Evan Williams et ux., owner, and D. E. Williams, contractor. Action on a mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $44 26.

A. Campbell vs. same. Action on mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $93 75.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 328. Lynch vs. O'Reilly et al.

No. 338 McClean vs. Fahlin et al.

No. 345 Keetzley vs. Jacoby.

No. 349 Hartman & Lare vs. Finch.

No. 351 McElroy vs. J. W. Barker & Co.

No. 175. Rohdebrer vs. Vogle.

No. 353. Fitzgerald vs. Larimer.

No. 98. Hassinger vs. Patton's exr.

No. 133. Smoyer vs. Hill.

No. 214. Carlins vs. Campbell etux.

No. 246. Schmidt vs. Emily Brick.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick delivered the opinion of the Court dissolving the special injunction granted in the case of Johnston vs. Kier, Foster & Kier.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of Philip Weisenberger vs. Francis A. Bates. This was an action of debt upon an alleged award of arbitrament entered into between plaintiff and defendants, as partners, to secure a settlement of partnership affairs. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 116. Citizens Oil Ref. Co. vs. Dilworth et al.

No. 152. Kreiling et ux. vs. Becker et al.

No. 98. O. L. Leahy vs. Nobbs.

No. 161. Gallagher vs. Sweeney.

No. 151. St. Andrew's Church vs. Hoag.

No. 149. Stewart Wild Cat vs. steamer Whale.

No. 106. Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co.

No. 159. The Com. for use vs. Beplar.

No. 156. Taylor vs. Reed.

No. 167. Dean et ux. vs. Bolton et al.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S RETURNS.—We are informed that the returns of the City Engineer, when made, will foot up about $5,000. Of this amount, $2,950 will be from street engineering, and $1,367 from the regulation of lots. Only $6 56, as stated a few days ago, has as yet been returned, but we are reassured that the showing for the year will be about as above stated.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Tax Payers to Have the Benefit of It.

Paid Fire Department Question.

Bill Creating the Department Passed in Common Council, and Amended and Referred to the Ordinance Committee in Select Council—An Ordinance to be Drawn up Placing the Department Under the Control of Councils—Interesting and Spicy Debate—Can a Citizen of Plum Township be a Representative in City Councils, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, was held yesterday (Monday) afternoon, February 7th, 1870, in their respective chambers, city building, for the purpose of considering the act relative to a Paid Fire Department, which was read once at last meeting and ordered to be published.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council was organized promptly at two o'clock, and the roll called on the motion to suspend the rules with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones E. P., Jones Isaac, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McKown, McMahon, McMeal, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z., White, Wilson and McAuley—29.

The minutes of the previous meetings—January 31st and February 1st—were read and approved.

THE HAILMAN FUND.

The PRESIDENT asked the privilege to offer a paper which, he said, would not cause any discussion. He had not expected to see the matter in the newspaper, and he hoped that good indies who had caused it to be published would take no offense at his remarks. The paper is as follows:

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor and Presidents of Select and Common Councils beg leave to inform you that they have acted in accordance with the instructions contained in the will of the late J. W. Hailman, directing the interest on the fund known as the "Hailman Bequest" for bread and potatoes, as follows:

Through "the Pittsburgh Relief Association"	$311 20
" "The Home for Destitute Women"	310 00
" "The Young Men's Home"	299 00
In all	$871 20

Mr. MCAULEY stated that it was proper for councils to know about these things officially, and he was glad to have the paper handed to "public" for their information. The will was very clear in its instructions as to how the interest of said fund be distributed annually for bread and potatoes for the poorer months, the money was invested at first in 7-30 bonds, and when the interest was absorbed the fund was converted into bonds. The amount is now $2,000, as originally bequeathed, there is now in the hands of the trustees $3,000 in bonds, and the coupons of the bonds are clipped once a year and sold. The proceeds are applied to the purchase of bread and potatoes for the poor. This is the last Mr. McAuley will say in connection with it, as he intends to remain in Councils no longer than this year.

The PRESIDENT then announced the object of the adjournment was to hear addresses SCULLY to the Chair, saying that he did not

REMARKS OF PRINCIPAL RECORD.

Mr. KIRK called up the resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract with the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal*, for the publication of a *Municipal Record*.

Mr. MCAULEY—We must first transact the business for which we were called together.

Mr KIRK stated that the Common Council was continually receiving petitions from manufacturers, and until that was presented there was no certain place for advertising. He made a motion was therefore in order, and asking the view of the matter, he moved to call it up.

Mr. KIRK then stated that the *Record* had been in existence for about two years, and during the first year for nothing, and the second year for a mere trifle. Now it was proposed to let the contract to the lowest and best bidder. The *Record* had been highly spoken of, and he considered it a very full report of the proceedings and all the ordinances passed. It was in every way a book of reference, as had been clearly demonstrated by the fact that it was referred to by the time of Councils in calling on the Clerk for the publication of the Councils, &c., and in fact furnished all the information that was desired by members of Councils. If members would vote against it, it was simply ridiculous. It was simply ridiculous.

Mr. LITTELL stated his opinion that the resolution had been non-concurred in two meetings ago, and consequently could not now be called up.

Mr. HARTMAN desired to know at what meeting it was non-concurred in.

The PRESIDENT—On January 31st.

Mr. MCAULEY said that, but stated that in accordance with rule 26th, the resolution had been called up at the next subsequent meeting, and all the ordinances for the same, and the action of the previous day ordered. The resolution was then called up, and the yeas and nays ordered on that day. It was therefore still under consideration.

Mr. BURGWIN said the resolution was called up at the last meeting, and as this was an important one, he thought it was necessary in Council. It had been called up, in accordance with the rule, for the purpose of considering it, that on which the non-concurrence took place.

Mr. EDWARDS stated that at the last meeting the original resolution was not fully understood, and the matter was laid over until the proper time.

The CLERK read the minutes of the previous meeting, setting forth that the matter was under consideration, which had occurred on February 1.

Mr. BROWN nevertheless objected to taking up the resolution.

Mr. GALLAHER—This meeting is simply a continuation of the meeting held before and was under consideration at the meeting on Tuesday last.

The PRESIDENT—I decide that Mr. KIRK'S motion calling up the resolution is in order.

Several members rapidly called for the question.

NO RECORD NEEDED.

Mr. BROWN obtained the floor, and stated that in reference to the statement of Mr. KIRK, that the Pittsburgh Railroad was one of the members of Councils one year for nothing there was a mistake. For his part, he paid for two years of it, and for four or five dollars per annum out of his own pocket. He did not know of other members who had bought it or not. Some of the members might, however, have received it as a "pass free" for the *Record*. The printing the coming year would cost the city $1,000, and he was opposed to paying out such a large sum when it had been decided that one paper was sufficient to publish the ordinances. The *Record* it was precisely the same as the Harrisburg *Record*, about which there had been such a flagrant fraud upon the people by reformers" all over the State. It was just as useless as the Harrisburg publication. He presented the views of the members of the Councils were also full of *legislation*. For his part he would not hesitate to subscribe for it himself, no matter by whom it was printed, but he would not vote to take money out of the treasury for it. It would be as useless as the Harrisburg publication, and a farce in the Councilmen. The newspapers in the city published all the reports, &c., necessary, and each Councilman on duty succeeding the meeting, and why have a *Record* handed the Council a month after the meeting? He did not know what it was likely to cost, but he knew that the Pittsburgh publishers wanted $700 for it. He could not see what it was for, unless it be to perpetuate the speeches of members. He would like to see all the information the Councils desire. Believing this to be the sentiments of the people, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

PERSONAL AMENITIES.

Mr. KIRK stated that it was very ungentlemanly in any member to make a speech against a measure and then cut off all debate by a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. MCAULEY (invitingly)—Mr. President, I beg leave to call the gentleman to order. It is not right, nor is it courteous, for one member to say that another is not a gentleman. I have no personal interest in it, for I am not the only fellow personalities to be indulged in if I was in the disposition to do so. But at the same time, I must raise my weak voice against it.

Mr. KIRK—I call to order, Mr. President—

Mr. BROWN—I will withdraw my motion to lay on the table, Mr. President, if there is any gentleman, any gentlemen, who desire to speak on the subject. I want it understood that that was the motion Mr. Kirk referred to.

Mr. KIRK—The gentleman puts himself up as a model of propriety.

Mr. MCAULEY attempted again to interpose his influence but Mr. BROWN led the van, flicked a dun off the saddle, and Mr. McMeal (Mr. Kirk) be called to order, "He will have to go out and wash himself before he can sit with me."

Mr. KIRK—Mr. President, I ask to be protected against such language. I ask that it be thrown around me as well as the gentleman from Ward.

Mr. BROWN—I desire, Mr. President, that you call this *gentleman* to order. I want my question decided.

The PRESIDENT—I decide that Mr. KIRK was in order in calling up the resolution, but that he must be in order and free from personalities.

Mr. KIRK, some time preceding, when Mr. ISAAC JONES called him to order and made a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. KIRK now proceeded, stating that it was not the *Legislative Record* that the people opposed so much, but it was the price paid for it—fifteen dollars per page. Then, that it was a party paper and not to be compared to the little *Record* of Council proceedings. The publication of the *Municipal Record* had given full reports of the proceedings and all the ordinances for the sum of $800, while the "organ" was to receive $1,000 for the same work. A *Record* of Council proceedings was certainly necessary. Another thing he wanted could be had at all times, and during the existence of the Council, and could be had at all times in the hands of the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and all the city officials and members of Councils. As before stated, if the principle was retrenchment then the *Record* should be defeated against it acted ridiculously.

The PRESIDENT—The question will first come on the motion of Mr. ISAAC JONES to lay the resolution on the table.

A member—That motion was not seconded.

Mr. GALLAHER—Besides, Mr. President, it was most unparliamentary, and he cannot be sustained, and he hoped the chair would not be so.

Mr. BURGWIN thought the whole discussion was out of order. The resolution was before Council, and the question was, should it be called up. That question ought to have been decided first, before any discussion took place. The motion should first be "to take up and reconsider."

Mr. GALLAGHER stated that the absence of the *Record* at this meeting was a good argument for refusing it, as the Select and Common Councils as formerly, they would have an opportunity to examine the bill, analyze it and distributed them amongst some of the members.

Mr. RAFFERTY objected, and said all of the members or none ought to be supplied with the slips.

The PRESIDENT read section one, and asked if it was the wish of the Council to adopt it.

Mr. BURGWIN—Read it all, Mr. President, and then, perhaps, we can come to an understanding.

When the President had finished the reading of section two, Mr. GALLAHER said: "Then there is an amendment."

The PRESIDENT—If the gentleman will let the clerk alone, he will get on.

While reading the act the President said: "This is a very long bill; the types are small."

"Will this be poor printing," "Here are some types out."

The PRESIDENT was not equal to the task and at section sixth handed the bill to the CLERK and a request that he would read it and complied with.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to consider the bill section by section.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if it was intended to put the bill on its final passage that this meeting.

The PRESIDENT—Yes, sir, if the thing is at all possible.

Mr. BURGWIN then said that it was a matter of too much importance to pass on hastily

Liddell, Littell, Thompson, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President—31.

So the motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. KIRK now moved to concur in the action of Common Council, adopting the resolution, and read a letter from the Controller, in favor of the publication of a *Municipal Record*.

Mr. MCAULEY—We must first transact the business for which we were called together.

Mr. KIRK stated that the Common Council was continually receiving petitions from manufacturers, and until that was presented there was no certain place for advertising. He made a motion was therefore in order, and asking the view of the matter, he moved to call it up.

Mr. KIRK then stated that the *Record* had been in existence for about two years, and during the first year for nothing, and the second year for a mere trifle. Now it was proposed to let the contract to the lowest and best bidder. The *Record* had been highly spoken of, and he considered it a very full report of the proceedings and all the ordinances passed. It was in every way a book of reference, as had been clearly demonstrated by the fact that it was referred to by the time of Councils in calling on the Clerk for the publication of the Councils, &c., and in fact furnished all the information that was desired by members of Councils. If members would vote against it, it was simply ridiculous.

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The CLERK read the minutes of the previous meeting, setting forth that the matter was under consideration, which had occurred on February 1.

Mr. BROWN nevertheless objected to taking up the resolution.

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Several members rapidly called for the question.

NO RECORD NEEDED.

Mr. BROWN obtained the floor, and stated that in reference to the statement of Mr. KIRK, that the Pittsburgh Railroad was one of the members of Councils one year for nothing there was a mistake. For his part, he paid for two years of it, and for four or five dollars per annum out of his own pocket. He did not know of other members who had bought it or not. Some of the members might, however, have received it as a "pass free" for the *Record*. The printing the coming year would cost the city $1,000, and he was opposed to paying out such a large sum when it had been decided that one paper was sufficient to publish the ordinances. The *Record* it was precisely the same as the Harrisburg *Record*, about which there had been such a flagrant fraud upon the people by reformers" all over the State. It was just as useless as the Harrisburg publication. He presented the views of the members of the Councils were also full of *legislation*. For his part he would not hesitate to subscribe for it himself, no matter by whom it was printed, but he would not vote to take money out of the treasury for it. It would be as useless as the Harrisburg publication, and a farce in the Councilmen. The newspapers in the city published all the reports, &c., necessary, and each Councilman on duty succeeding the meeting, and why have a *Record* handed the Council a month after the meeting? He did not know what it was likely to cost, but he knew that the Pittsburgh publishers wanted $700 for it. He could not see what it was for, unless it be to perpetuate the speeches of members. He would like to see all the information the Councils desire. Believing this to be the sentiments of the people, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

PERSONAL AMENITIES.

Mr. KIRK stated that it was very ungentlemanly in any member to make a speech against a measure and then cut off all debate by a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. MCAULEY (invitingly)—Mr. President, I beg leave to call the gentleman to order. It is not right, nor is it courteous, for one member to say that another is not a gentleman. I have no personal interest in it, for I am not the only fellow personalities to be indulged in if I was in the disposition to do so. But at the same time, I must raise my weak voice against it.

Mr. KIRK—I call to order, Mr. President—

Mr. BROWN—I will withdraw my motion to lay on the table, Mr. President, if there is any gentleman, any gentlemen, who desire to speak on the subject. I want it understood that that was the motion Mr. Kirk referred to.

Mr. KIRK—The gentleman puts himself up as a model of propriety.

Mr. MCAULEY attempted again to interpose his influence but Mr. BROWN led the van, flicked a dun off the saddle, and Mr. McMeal (Mr. Kirk) be called to order, "He will have to go out and wash himself before he can sit with me."

Mr. KIRK—Mr. President, I ask to be protected against such language. I ask that it be thrown around me as well as the gentleman from Ward.

Mr. BROWN—I desire, Mr. President, that you call this *gentleman* to order. I want my question decided.

The PRESIDENT—I decide that Mr. KIRK was in order in calling up the resolution, but that he must be in order and free from personalities.

Mr. KIRK, some time preceding, when Mr. ISAAC JONES called him to order and made a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. KIRK now proceeded, stating that it was not the *Legislative Record* that the people opposed so much, but it was the price paid for it—fifteen dollars per page. Then, that it was a party paper and not to be compared to the little *Record* of Council proceedings. The publication of the *Municipal Record* had given full reports of the proceedings and all the ordinances for the sum of $800, while the "organ" was to receive $1,000 for the same work. A *Record* of Council proceedings was certainly necessary. Another thing he wanted could be had at all times, and during the existence of the Council, and could be had at all times in the hands of the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and all the city officials and members of Councils. As before stated, if the principle was retrenchment then the *Record* should be defeated against it acted ridiculously.

The PRESIDENT—The question will first come on the motion of Mr. ISAAC JONES to lay the resolution on the table.

A member—That motion was not seconded.

Mr. GALLAHER—Besides, Mr. President, it was most unparliamentary, and he cannot be sustained, and he hoped the chair would not be so.

Mr. BURGWIN thought the whole discussion was out of order. The resolution was before Council, and the question was, should it be called up. That question ought to have been decided first, before any discussion took place. The motion should first be "to take up and reconsider."

Mr. GALLAGHER stated that the absence of the *Record* at this meeting was a good argument for refusing it, as the Select and Common Councils as formerly, they would have an opportunity to examine the bill, analyze it and distributed them amongst some of the members.

Mr. RAFFERTY objected, and said all of the members or none ought to be supplied with the slips.

The PRESIDENT read section one, and asked if it was the wish of the Council to adopt it.

Mr. BURGWIN—Read it all, Mr. President, and then, perhaps, we can come to an understanding.

When the President had finished the reading of section two, Mr. GALLAHER said: "Then there is an amendment."

The PRESIDENT—If the gentleman will let the clerk alone, he will get on.

While reading the act the President said: "This is a very long bill; the types are small."

"Will this be poor printing," "Here are some types out."

The PRESIDENT was not equal to the task and at section sixth handed the bill to the CLERK and a request that he would read it and complied with.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to consider the bill section by section.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if it was intended to put the bill on its final passage that this meeting.

The PRESIDENT—Yes, sir, if the thing is at all possible.

Mr. BURGWIN then said that it was a matter of too much importance to pass on hastily

He was opposed to such speedy action. The ordinance was badly printed and could hardly be read, and it was wrong to change its final passage without due time for consideration. He was satisfied to consider it item by item and place it on its second reading.

Mr. MORROW moved to amend section 16, The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, what is the motion before the house?

Mr. ISAAC JONES—To consider the ordinance *seriatim*.

Mr. BURGWIN—I object.

The PRESIDENT—It is not an ordinance. It is a resolution to the Legislature to enact it into a law. It does not take the course of an ordinance.

While the second section of the ordinance was being read, the Clerk of Common Council presented the ordinance introduced in that branch in reference to the Spring Garden Passenger Railway, which the President immediately put before the Council, saying that if there were no objections, it would be referred to the public committee of said department, as aforesaid, and for the purpose of being printed for this act. And whereas, the act by making any commissioners instead of seven, and have times retire annually.

Mr. GALLAHER—Nine are not necessary.

The PRESIDENT—It will only make the matter cumbersome.

Mr. J. W. W